

## Deficit Estimate by Congress Is Far Larger Than Reagan's

**WASHINGTON** — The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office predicted Friday that next year's federal deficit will be \$157 billion — well above administration forecasts — unless Congress cuts spending or increases revenue.

The budget office projection for fiscal year 1983, starting next Oct. 1, was released three days before President Reagan was due to make his official budget proposal. Mr. Reagan's budget message, to be sent to Congress Monday, is expected to project a deficit in the \$90-billion range.

In documents released Friday, the budget office emphasized that its fiscal 1983 projection "represents what might happen to the budget if no changes in current law or policies were made." But that is not Mr. Reagan's plan.

**\$109.5 Estimate**

The president is expected to propose reducing nondefense federal spending by an additional \$31 billion in fiscal 1983 without asking for any major tax increases. Instead of a tax increase, he is expected to propose raising several billion dollars in revenues by closing tax loopholes and cutting government waste.

The Congressional Budget Office also estimates that the deficit for the current fiscal year will be \$109.5 billion — nearly triple the

Budget chief confirms some states may lose U.S. aid under 'New Federalism' plan. Page 3.

Poll finds Americans believe President Reagan has hurt the U.S. economy. Page 3.

official \$37.8 billion figure included in the current congressional budget resolution.

The budget office said the increase in the fiscal 1982 budget projection is due largely to last year's overly optimistic economic assumptions, sharp increases in unemployment and reduced inflation, which affects the amount of taxes the government collects.

The office also predicted the recession will end in the first half of the year and that economic growth

will accelerate after the 10 percent cut in income tax rates takes effect in July. Interest rates are projected to rise during the recovery.

The fiscal 1982 deficit prediction was based on Congressional Budget Office figures included in the initial draft of a final budget resolution for fiscal 1982.

The committee delayed action on the resolution until it receives deficit projections from Mr. Reagan, who said last week that his deficit forecast would not be above \$100 billion.

The budget committee staff attributed the large increase in the deficit projection to "unrealistic economic and other assumptions" that Congress wrote into its budget targets last summer at the administration's behest.

The first resolution fell short of its revenue target by \$26.6 billion and exceeded its outlay target by \$45.2 billion, a deficit miscalculation of \$71.8 billion, the staff said.

Congress is supposed to pass another version of the final 1982 budget resolution, which sets binding ceilings for spending, because its pre-Christmas version was simply a copy of its first resolution, with no adjustments for economic changes.

Meanwhile, some House Democratic leaders criticized what they said were President Reagan's plans to make sharp new budget cuts in the fiscal 1983 budget.

The chairman and subcommittee chairmen of the House Commerce Committee accused the administration of planning "draconian" spending reductions that would have "serious consequences for millions of individual Americans."

**Cuts Predicted**

Saying that their information came from administration budget documents, the committee leaders said Mr. Reagan will seek a \$5-billion reduction in health services, deep reductions in funds to control hazardous wastes, a huge shift from civilian energy needs to military nuclear programs and confinement of the Amtrak passenger rail system to the Northeast corridor.

Committee chairman John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, predicted that the administration will seek a cut of \$2.2 billion in Medicaid payments to the states, a reduction of nearly one-fourth in funding for maternal and child health, a continuation of reductions for child immunization services, cutbacks in regulatory activities aimed at investment fraud and further reductions in energy assistance for the poor and elderly.

And in a preliminary skirmish to the spending battles that will begin in earnest when Mr. Reagan submits his fiscal 1983 budget, the House Appropriations Committee approved Thursday nearly \$10 billion in supplemental appropriations for this year. Included were \$2.3 billion in unemployment aid and \$123 million in low-income fuel assistance that it opposed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

**Very Unfortunate**

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**'Very Sad Indeed'**

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Under the receivership arrangement, Ernst and Whinney have several options, including sale of

the entire airline, selling parts of the operation for an immediate cash infusion or trying to keep the airline under new management.

"It's very sad indeed that it has become necessary to take this step," said William Mackey who, along with N.J. Hamilton, was appointed to joint receivership by Ernst and Whinney.

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The transatlantic service that gave millions of tourists a chance to make international trips became a reality in 1977 and operated like a bus service with tickets sold a few hours before the flight on a first-come, first-served basis. The cost of a single ticket was \$138 at the time, compared with \$385 for the cheapest ticket on a scheduled flight.

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ter six and a half years of fighting with British and U.S. authorities.

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But an airline spokeswoman said Wednesday, "Events took a sudden and dramatic turn." By Thursday, Sir Freddie's creditors and potential backers said arrangements reached between Sir Freddie and the aircraft manufacturer McDonnell Douglas were "not considered adequate."

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company from its banks, Clydesdale, and the arrangements reached with McDonnell Douglas are unacceptably considered inadequate by others to meet the anticipated requirements of the company over the next few months, although Laker strongly disagrees with this view."

Said McDonnell Douglas: "When we announced our fourth-quarter earnings last month we said our earnings had been hurt by a \$50-million pre-tax provision for probable restructuring or default of some commercial aircraft financial transactions," said a spokesman for McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis. "That was for Laker. The company [McDonnell Douglas] stands to lose a maximum of \$50 million."

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Another official said that the State Department said the general had "some kind of United States government material" when he was arrested by FBI agents after a car chase last weekend. The official would not describe the material.

According to the State Department's Diplomatic List, a directory of foreign diplomats stationed here, Mr. Chitov headed the Soviet Embassy's military attaché's office, which also includes half a dozen assistant attachés. In addition to this office, which represents the Soviet Army, the embassy also has offices of air and naval attachés.

Mrs. McCarty was asked whether the State Department was concerned over the possibility that the Soviet Union might exploit a U.S. official in retaliation. "I don't want to speculate on that," she replied. "Such retaliations have been common practice in the past."

Another official said that the

government had not formally announced the expulsion because it wanted to avoid retaliation against a member of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Mr. Chitov's arrest was said to have taken place last weekend, after a car chase through Washington. The police department said it had no knowledge of such an incident. United Press International said the chase had taken place in suburban Virginia, but local police departments there declined to say whether it had taken place in their jurisdictions. It is not unusual for the FBI to engage in such activities without telling the local police. The FBI declined to comment.

The official outside the State Department said that Mr. Chitov was not part of an espionage ring.

A man who answered the telephone Thursday night at the Soviet Embassy said in reply to questions about the case: "I have no information about it. Please call tomorrow morning."

There have been similar incidents regarding U.S. and Soviet diplomats in the past. Because of diplomatic immunity, the alleged transgressor is expelled in such cases instead of being arrested.

**Incident in 1978**

The most recent reported incident involving a diplomat occurred in 1978, when three Soviet citizens were arrested in the United States after allegedly having paid \$16,000 for U.S. Navy secrets.

In that case, one of the persons was a diplomat assigned to the Soviet mission to the UN in New York City and was expelled. The other two, however, were UN employees and therefore not diplomats, and had to stand trial.

They were convicted and sentenced to 30-year prison terms in October, 1978. Before being imprisoned, however, they were allowed to return to the Soviet Union.

**INSIDE**

**The JFK Tapes**

President Kennedy's decision to tape White House conversations was influenced by the behavior of staff members who denied their roles in planning the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, two former aides theorize. Page 3.

**U.S. Tax Bite**

U.S. taxpayers living abroad may find their cost-of-living deductions reduced for 1981, mainly due to the stronger dollar. Page 3.

**Ford Loss**

Ford Motor will post a 1981 loss "slightly in excess of \$1 billion" when it reports results later this month, a company executive says. Page 9.



Hosni Mubarak  
...in Washington

## Mubarak Vows 'Bridge' With Israel

**Egyptian Says Policy Is 'Trend of Future'**

**The Associated Press**

**WASHINGTON** — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt pledged Friday to build new "bridges of understanding and friendship" with Israel after he recovers the rest of the Sinai Peninsula in April.

"This policy is irreversible," the Egyptian leader said in a speech to the National Press Club. "It is the trend of the future."

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration, in a vote of confidence for Mr. Mubarak, is granting Egypt greater control over its \$1-billion U.S. economic aid package and proposing that military aid be increased \$400 million.

Mr. Mubarak, while taking a conciliatory stand in his speech, denied he was setting new conditions for a solution to the Palestinian dispute. He had opened his four-day visit on Wednesday by urging President Reagan to support a "national entity" for the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs living under Israeli control.

**Question of Self-Rule**

In his speech, Mr. Mubarak said Egypt will keep negotiating for a Palestinian autonomy plan. But he said it was up to the Palestinians to settle the question of self-rule.

"They are the ones who will elect the self-governing authority," he said. "So far, the Palestinians and most of the Arab world have shunned the negotiations that grew out of the 1978 Camp David agreements. The talks are stalemated over how much power to grant a Palestinian council and a number of other issues."

Mr. Mubarak said the completion of Israel's Sinai withdrawal by April 25 "will open the door for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Schmidt Policy Easily Survives Bundestag Test

**By Chris Catlin**

**BOON** — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, seeking to rally his liberal coalition behind government policies, comfortably won a vote of confidence in the Bundestag Friday.

The confidence motion, only the second of its kind in the history of the Bonn parliament, won unanimous backing from the 269 coalition deputies in the lower house. All 226 conservative opposition members voted against it, leaving a government majority of 43.

The result, virtually a foregone conclusion after the Social Democratic and Free Democratic parliamentary parties had pledged support, was announced by Bundestag Speaker Richard Stücklen after a debate lasting two and half hours.

Mr. Schmidt, who spoke first, said he had asked for a vote of confidence because a clear signal was needed of government resolve to pursue its economic and foreign policies. Publicly aired coalition differences over economic strategy, and speculation over Bonn's Ostpolitik stance toward Moscow and its allies, had at times led to a lack of "necessary clarity" in recent months, he said.

The chancellor was given a standing ovation by his party colleagues after the vote and was greeted with a bunch of roses. Free Democratic leader and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher crossed the floor of the house to shake his hand.

A confidence vote was last called in 1972 by Chancellor Willy Brandt, who used the move to force early elections.

Mr. Schmidt told the house that West German voters needed to be sure that the ruling alliance, re-elected in October, 1980, would complete its full four-year term.

"Also, our allies in the West must be clear about where they stand with the Federal Republic of Germany," he said. The same applied to Eastern Europe and the Third World, he added.

The chancellor had made clear before the debate that he wanted to end bickering within the coalition that had marked weeks of discussion on a job creation program he announced on Wednesday.

But the 12.5-billion Deutsche mark (\$5.3-billion) plan, which aims to curb unemployment by promoting investment, has still to be put to parliament, and Friday's vote was not formally linked to it.

Christian Democratic Union leader Helmut Kohl, who said the vote signified a collapse of Mr. Schmidt's authority, told deputies the opposition would use its majority in the Bundestag (upper house) to block a tax increase designed to finance the plan.

"You have not just disappointed the confidence of most West Germans, you have lost it," he said.

Recalling that Mr. Schmidt's first government statement on re-election 16 months ago was entitled "Courage for the Future," the opposition leader said: "Your courage did not last long, did it?"

Mr. Kohl said there was wide

spread dissent within the Social Democratic Party about the chancellor's defense and foreign policies. He said that nothing could have damaged economic confidence more than what he called the stream of contradictory statements and proposals that had emerged from the government coalition in recent weeks.

"It must be made clear that you bear the responsibility for this disaster of two million jobs. Your period in office has been the era of debt and unemployment," Mr. Kohl said.

He said that Mr. Schmidt had been accused by the Christian Democrats of steering West Germany onto a "neutralist" course and that he apparently had this in mind when he urged deputies not

to encourage misinterpretations of Bonn policy.

The chancellor said there had been misunderstandings abroad in particular about West Germany's cautious response to martial law in Poland, which some foreign critics branded as appeasement of the Soviet Union.

"In the meantime," he said, "it has been universally understood that we Germans are second to no one in the world in our solidarity with the Polish people."

Mr. Schmidt, who has constantly pleaded for East-West dialogue, said negotiations were the only way of averting an arms race. He welcomed President Reagan's move, announced Thursday, in proposing to the Soviet Union a draft treaty on medium-range nuclear weapons.

**UN Assembly Urges Isolation of Israel**

**From Agency Dispatches**

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.** — The United Nations General Assembly called Friday on UN members to stop all dealings with Israel to isolate it in punishment for its annexation of the Golan Heights.

The assembly, meeting in emergency session following the U.S. veto of a sanctions proposal in the Security Council, approved the resolution by 86 to 21, with 34 abstentions. The United States was among those voting against the resolution.

The U.S. delegate, Jean J. Kirkpatrick, told the assembly before the vote that the United States would oppose the resolution — because, she said, it would make peace in the Middle East "harder to achieve."

The vote, sponsored by 44 non-aligned and Communist nations, came at the end of a six-day emergency session on the Israeli action that the Security Council had called after the United States vetoed a council resolution asking

member nations to impose sanctions on Israel voluntarily.

The resolution passed Friday instructs the assembly to call on all UN members to cease dealings with Israel — in particular to sever all diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with the Jewish state and refrain from any arms trade with it. The measure is similar to one that resulted in the ouster of South Africa from the body seven years ago.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said Israel's Dec. 14 extension of Israeli law to the Golan Heights was not annexation, as it is generally described here, and the United States had not recognized it as such. She said Washington had made clear its disapproval of the action but was against the resolution.

"We oppose it," she said, "because it does not contribute to peace in the Middle East. It will make peace harder to achieve. We oppose the end it seeks, which is revenge and retribution, not conciliation and compromise. We oppose the means it recommends,

which are unreasonable, punitive and ill suited to accomplish any constructive purpose."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said her delegation objected, among other things, to a "barely veiled attack on the United States" in the resolution — which strongly deplored "the negative vote by a permanent member" of the Security Council, meaning the Jan. 20 U.S. veto of sanctions against Israel.

Before the vote, the Israeli delegate, Yehuda Blum, said the resolution exemplified "anti-Israel frenzy that has been characteristic — some would say one of the main attractions — of United Nations events in recent years. ... It is not going to damage Israel, but it is very likely to damage the United Nations itself."

The United States had threatened Wednesday to cut off financial support for the United Nations if it tried to oust Israel. Tass accused the United States of "blackmailing" the UN with the threat to cut off financial support.

"Such a step by Washington once again vividly shows that the United States counts on the retention of the maintenance of tension in the Middle East and essentially instigates Israel to new aggressive actions against Arab states," Tass said.

Israel has occupied the Golan Heights since it captured it from Syria during the 1967 Middle East war. It annexed the territory in December.

The Security Council called a special session of the assembly at Syria's request last Friday for an emergency debate on the annexation.

Dozens of speakers condemned the Israeli move on the assembly floor while Arab and nonaligned delegates drafted the resolution in closed sessions.

The draft resolution calls on all nations "to cease forthwith individually and collectively all dealings with Israel in order to totally isolate it in all fields."



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt explained to the Bundestag Friday his decision to call a vote of confidence on government policies.

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## Laker Airways Fails, Goes Into Receivership

**United Press International**

**LONDON** — Sir Freddie Laker's pioneer effort to provide low-cost transatlantic air service collapsed Friday — a victim of high fuel prices, recession and a shrinking pound.

Laker Airways was ordered into receivership by Sir Freddie's banker, the Clydesdale Bank, immediately ordered the accounting firm of Ernst and Whinney to take over management of the airline.

As many as 40,000 Laker ticket holders abroad were forced to seek other transportation. A Laker DC-10 en route to the resort of Tenerife in the Canary Islands was called back to Manchester after 90 minutes in the air.

After releasing a terse announcement on the demise of his airline, the usually talkative Sir Freddie refused to meet reporters. Aides said he was too upset.

Sir Freddie gave no specific figures on the size of the airline's debts, but banking sources estimated that they were \$376 million.

Ticket holders on packaged vacations were guaranteed a flight home under a government-backed bond, the British Trade Department said.

**Others Airlines Help**

Travelers on scheduled Laker flights were not automatically protected, and many reportedly had difficulty in finding flights. But British Airways and Pan American said they were letting stranded Laker passengers — on either side of the Atlantic — fly the homeward leg of their journey without paying the additional cost, provided there were seats available.

"So far we've had 22 applications in London to fly back to the United States — we want to do what we can for them," said Peter Joel, Pan American press officer.

British Caledonian and Britannia Airways said they would allow

stranded Britons overseas to fly home free on Laker tickets.

Air Florida said it will fly stranded Laker passengers to London at no extra charge on a standby basis.

Those who have paid in advance for Laker flights will have to apply to the receiver for refunds.

Even Laker's rivals were sympathetic.

"We don't get any pleasure out of the situation in which Sir Freddie finds himself," said Roy Watts, chief executive of state-owned British Airways, a major competitor.

The International Air Transport Association said Friday that the Laker failure reflected the "general poor health" of airlines throughout the world.

**'Very Unfortunate'**

"It is very unfortunate when any big airline goes down," IATA spokesman David Kydd said. "And it is a sad reflection on the general poor state of health of world airlines."

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# Despite Major Uncertainties, France Is Pressing Ahead With Decentralization

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

**GRENOBLE, France** — Despite opposition and hesitations, France's Socialist government is going ahead with the most far-reaching reform program since Napoleon: the plan to put more authority into the hands of elected local officials. This decentralization plan, billed by Socialist ministers as "the great undertaking of [François] Mitterrand's presidency," is to gradually regionalize much of the decision making on spending and planning for everything from urban zoning to industrial development. Only education and law enforcement will remain completely in the hands of government ministries in Paris.

The reform program is raising expectations that a new assertiveness and a new political class will emerge in the provinces. But there are also apprehensions among businessmen and national officials accustomed to the old system.

Optimists contend that more local independence will increase

both civic initiative and fiscal responsibility. Paradoxically, the French left, long fearful of rightist strongholds in the countryside, now champions local authority as part of its emphasis on individual rights.

Pessimists fear that the changes will impede progress and worsen regional inequalities, perhaps even undermining national unity in troubled regions such as Corsica.

## Questions Remain

The reversal of centuries-old habits leaves many questions unanswered: Which political party will gain from the change? How will the tax burden shift? Will the new system be more or less unwieldy than the Paris-centered administration?

"It will go more slowly than expected because it is a profound cultural change," said Mayor Hubert Dubedout, whose pioneering experiment in Grenoble helped demonstrate that decentralization can work. By relying on themselves and often ignoring Paris, the Du-

boud team — all Socialists and Communists — was impressively successful in attracting nuclear and electronic industries and winter-sport tourism.

Now his authority is being reinforced. Enthusiastically, Mr. Dubedout, a lean, soft-spoken former naval officer and nuclear scientist, talked of Grenoble's plans to develop its industry — without the long detour involved in getting approval from the ministries of education and industry in Paris.

The reform has been energetically pushed by Gaston Defferre, the minister of interior and decentralization, the latter a post created by the new government. But the Socialist decentralization bills have been delayed by arguments about overlapping authority, taxes and other details. The delay has fueled leftist complaints that France is still waiting for change.

Socialist leaders deny they are wavering. "For us, it's the basic reform ending a stifling mood of dependence among French people," explained parliamentarian Alain

Richard, mayor of a Paris suburb. Under the present system, any official decision — the design of public housing or of street lamps, rules about social services to underprivileged citizens, economic assistance to troubled factories — can be overruled by the *prefets*.

This corps of officials, created by Napoleon, have enforced the instructions of government ministries, ensuring France's unity and, often, uniformity.

Centralized power persists in contemporary France to a degree unparalleled in Europe. Paris drains talent, amenities and wealth from the rest of the country. Provincial officials must travel frequently to Paris to discuss even trivial decisions. And low-level bureaucrats in ministries can set rules for the nation.

The Socialist reform program, as it is taking shape in Parliament, aims to transfer budgets and decisions from government ministries to three levels of local government: France's 36,000 local communities,

95 administrative districts and 22 regions. Roughly speaking, the communities will take over housing and other municipal services; the districts will handle social services and roads and the regions will take charge of economic development.

Elected assemblies, at all three levels, will assume the authority of the *prefets*, who are to be renamed next month "republican commissioners."

The new commissioners, while losing the *prefets*' powers to prepare budgets and veto decisions, will gain a different role: The government's local departments — such as public works or telecommunications — will have to report to the commissioner, not to their ministries in Paris.

"The commissioner and local officials, one hopes, will have to stop being rivals and start working together for the community," explained an aide to Grenoble's *prefet*.

But major uncertainties remain, including finance. The central gov-

ernment spends 82 percent of the nation's tax revenue — compared to about 75 percent in most other West European countries.

Many French conservatives contend that, if the central government abandons some taxes, local assemblies should impose their own levies to pay for the services they want. But Socialists such as Mr. Richard predict that funds will be allocated for local communities to spend as they choose.

The change will be slow. "If we can shift a single additional percent of the tax revenue per year to local decision-making, it will be a success," Mr. Richard said. At this rate, an additional \$2 billion will be funneled through local government next year.

Another financial fear is that funds will be spread so thinly that major projects will be neglected. And regionalization risks aggravating the gap between rich French regions such as the Alps around Grenoble and poor areas like central France.

A more subtle problem involves local rivalries. "Instead of Paris and the French desert, we'll have regional capitals, all with their surrounding French deserts," a journalist said.

To maintain a national balance, the Socialists say they will rely heavily on central plans, which will fix overall national targets. Once the plan is established, however, regions will be free to conduct their own business — for example, in negotiating with foreign companies.

Another strong objection to the reform, voiced by Pierre Villard, a Grenoble real estate developer and conservative local politician, is the contention that because local politicians lack experience.

Optimists say that local government will have to attract a new breed of candidate — a process requiring several elections — if the reform is to work.

French Socialists and Communists, during the quarter century they were excluded from national power, concentrated on local poli-

tics. It remains to be seen whether France's shattered rightist parties can muster an effective challenge.

Says Mr. Dubedout: "French people are sufficiently grown up to want the same voice in their own way of life as, say, British people with their local authorities or Italians with their admirable regions," he said.

## French Plane Crashes In Djibouti, Killing 36

United Press International

**PARIS** — A French military aircraft Wednesday crashed into a mountain in Djibouti, killing the 36 persons aboard, 31 Foreign Legion paratroopers and the crew of five, the Defense Ministry announced Thursday.

A search party Thursday reached the wreckage of the plane, which was stationed at a French base in the former French colony on the Horn of Africa.

## Poland Says It Has Seized 300 Firearms

By Harry Trimborn  
Los Angeles Times Service

**WARSAW** — Poland's security forces have confiscated more than 300 firearms and large quantities of explosives and ammunition since martial law went into effect Dec. 13, authorities said Friday.

It was not clear whether the confiscations were related to underground activity directed against military rule or if the weapons and explosives were linked only to non-political criminal activity.

However, the possibility of a political link was indicated by the heavy emphasis recently in the state-controlled media on arrests for anti-government actions.

The media has also been stressing arrests and confiscations involving profiteering and the hoarding of rationed and other consumer goods.

Also, there were reports during the early days of martial law of an explosion that damaged a train in a sabotage attempt.

The confiscations were disclosed by Col. Tadeusz Rydzek, head of Poland's criminal police bureau, in an interview in the Warsaw newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* that dealt mainly with what Col. Rydzek said was a 60-percent drop in serious crimes since martial law went into effect.

He maintained that such crimes had risen sharply before the imposition of martial law.

Since it went into effect, security forces have arrested more than 2,000 persons on criminal charges. The arrests were in addition to the more than 6,000 persons — including Solidarity leader Lech Walesa — who have been interned for political reasons. More than 1,000 internees have since been released, according to the government. Mr. Walesa, however, remains in detention.

Col. Rydzek said that in addition to the 300 firearms confiscated, security forces seized more than 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 135 pounds (61 kilograms) of explosives, and "dozens" of land mines, bombs and grenades.

Col. Rydzek said that under martial law, security forces have detained more than 4,000 suspects for investigation.

## Bishops Urge Talks

**VIENNA** (Reuters) — Poland's Roman Catholic bishops have urged Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the country's military leader, to resume talks with leaders of Solidarity, saying no political solution was possible without them, the Austrian Catholic news agency said Friday.

The appeal was contained in a joint letter to Gen. Jaruzelski from the church's 26 diocesan heads after a meeting Jan. 19 chaired by the Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the agency said.

## Britain Imposes Sanctions

**LONDON** (AP) — Britain on Friday became the first U.S. ally to join in imposing its own sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union because of the Polish military crackdown.

The Polish and Soviet ambassadors were summoned to the Foreign Office where an official announced the sanctions, which include travel restrictions on diplomats, businessmen and journalists and a halt to any new credits to Poland.



A Salvadoran soldier is helped from a helicopter after being wounded in the fighting during the week with leftist guerrillas. The insurgents had attacked several towns in eastern El Salvador.

## Argentine Role Against Leftists In Nicaragua, El Salvador Reported

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Argentina's military government has undertaken a "paramilitary" role in Central America, a move aimed at "destabilizing" Nicaragua's leftist government and cutting off supplies to rebels in El Salvador, congressional sources said Thursday.

One source said Argentina's role has been in "coordination" with the United States, but he said it was unclear how much encouragement and support the Reagan administration has provided, if any.

At the White House, spokesman David R. Gergen refused comment and then cautioned reporters against reading a confirmation or denial into that refusal.

Asked if the United States would engage in overt or covert action, or join with another nation, to overthrow a government now in place, Mr. Gergen replied that "policy statements" have been made on the issue in the past and that he would not try to repeat them "off the top of my head."

Several hours later, Mr. Gergen issued a written statement saying, "We just don't comment on questions of this kind, but no inference should be drawn from that statement."

A spokesman at the Argentine Embassy in Washington said the report was "completely an invention." A State Department spokesman refused comment, but added that lack of a response should not be read as "an implicit confirmation."

## Police in Moscow Detain Wife of Dissident Author

The Associated Press

**MOSCOW** — Police searched the apartment of Georgy N. Vladimov, the dissident novelist and Moscow Amnesty International leader, and took his wife, Natasha, away for questioning Friday, sources said.

It was not immediately clear if criminal charges would be brought against Mr. Vladimov or his wife.

Mr. Vladimov, 52, resigned in protest from the Union of Soviet Writers in 1977, and is a leader of the dissident movement. He is known in the West for "The Faithful Russian," a novella published abroad in 1975. It is the story of a pack of guard dogs from a prison camp closed after Stalin's death.

"Three Minutes of Silence," his major novel published here, was issued in 1976 after a seven-year delay and deletion of passages dealing with Stalin's purges.

## 6 Die In U.S. Hotel Fire

**SHAWNEE, Okla.** — At least six persons died in a fire that destroyed a low-rent 23-room hotel here Thursday and 15 persons escaped, authorities said.

Asked whether the administration believed unemployment was on a downward trend, Mr. Rousell said: "We'll have to wait and see."

The department revised figures for all of 1981 to reflect new seasonal patterns, reducing the jobless rate for December from the previously reported 8.9 percent to 8.8 percent.

The decline in unemployment was due mainly to a drop in the

## Vanishing Grainlands Raise Chinese Fears Over Food Production

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

**PEKING** — The Chinese government has shown anxiety that the continuing loss of vital grain-producing acreage to cash crops and urban sprawl could impair China's ability to feed its population of nearly one billion.

A front-page editorial Thursday in the official *People's Daily* said that grain must come first, despite a commitment to agricultural diversification.

"In areas with favorable conditions for growing food crops, peasants should concentrate on grain production in accordance with state planning," the Chinese party newspaper said. "They must take the interests of the whole country into account."

The editorial also said that peasants must be reminded of "two unchangeables" — that Chinese agriculture would remain collectivized and that land and other means of production would still be publicly owned. The loosening of restraints on farmers in the last few years has prompted some speculation that the system of communes might be discarded. Peasants in a few areas have also taken the reforms as a license to start buying and selling land.

Planting Area Reduced

Last month, the weekly *Beijing Review* disclosed the extent of land loss in China when it reported that crop-growing areas had shrunk in 1981 by 6 million hectares, or nearly 15 million acres. Thursday, the *People's Daily* indicated that the attrition was even greater. The party newspaper reported that the planting area for food crops had been reduced last year by more than 16.5 million acres.

This amounts to a loss of at least 6 percent of China's total crop area. Lin Huijia, the minister of agriculture, told a rally in Peking last October that China was feeding a quarter of the world's population on less than 7 percent of the world's cultivated land. Other statistics show that less than 11 percent of China's total territory is cultivated, although peasants can often extract two and sometimes three crops a year.

Agricultural land is being absorbed not only by expanding towns and villages but also by individual dwellings, as farmers who have prospered under the new reforms upgrade their lives. A nationwide survey of supply and marketing cooperatives last year estimated that nearly a tenth of China's rural families planned to build new homes this winter.

China must keep producing more grain to feed a population that is growing by 1.7 percent a year, a rate that is attributable to the government's stringent birth-control policy. This still means that 48,000 babies are born every day, according to an economic survey by the weekly digest *Wen Zhai Bao*. It has been estimated that the grain available on a per capita basis in China amounts to about 660 pounds (300 kilograms) annually, or less than a quarter of what Americans enjoy.

Peasants now permitted to decide what to plant have started choosing crops that are more profitable than cereals. Thursday, the *People's Daily* said that farmers should not use grain acreage because they could raise the yields of existing cash crops.

The agriculture minister told the rally last October that China should be capable of feeding itself. The Chinese news agency quoted him as saying that the "moderate amount of grain imported was used basically to adjust the composition of crops."

China imported about 15 million tons of grain last year and is expected to seek several million tons less this year, following the latest good harvest.

The *People's Daily* disclosed that more than 90 percent of the production teams on China's communes were now working under "various kinds of responsibility systems." The party organ asserted that such reforms would be maintained.

Follows Directive

The editorial follows a government directive to the country's 800 million peasants to stop shifting farmland used for grain into more lucrative crops such as cotton, sugar and oilseeds.

The directive from the policy-setting State Council, published earlier this week, explained that the present grain supply still fell short of the country's needs and that per capita output was too low.

The State Council ordered that cash crops be increased by boosting existing yields and by developing uncultivated land rather than by using grain acreage. The edict made a few exceptions for the expansion of cotton and sugar-growing areas in northern China.

Peking's renewed attention to the problem follows the announcement last month that the 1981 grain harvest was 325.7 million tons, the second highest recorded in China. The record harvest of 332 million tons was reaped in 1979.

The insistence that further diversification not be at the expense of grain production was viewed by an Asian diplomat here as another "correction" in China's new agricultural reforms, which since 1978 have encouraged peasants to work harder by giving them more responsibility and material incentives.

Last year's good harvest, despite serious floods and droughts in some prime grain areas, has been attributed mainly to the new incentives for farmers, who may now sell privately crops that exceed their state quota.

The *People's Daily* disclosed that more than 90 percent of the production teams on China's communes were now working under "various kinds of responsibility systems." The party organ asserted that such reforms would be maintained.

that we don't have much impetus for recovery.

Mr. Arns said unemployment might remain high until business executives see an economic turnaround as imminent.

Nariman Behravar, a forecaster with Wharton Economics, was asked whether unemployment could reach double digits before the economy rallies. "Our view is that it could happen," he said, "but the likelihood is fairly low."

He said Wharton Economics is expecting unemployment to average 9.3 percent in the first quarter of this year.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Army Reassumes Control in Surinam

**PARAMARIBO, Surinam** — The National Military Council said Friday it had reassumed direct rule following the resignation of President Henk Chin A Sen and his Cabinet.

The council, which seized power in February, 1980, said, "Following an investigation, the military concluded that it would not be in the best interest of the country for the ministers to continue [in office]."

Mr. Chin A Sen's mainly civilian government was installed with the support of the army in August, 1980. The government's resignation follows sharp differences with the military over the country's gradual drift toward socialism and close ties with Cuba. Plans were announced in January last year for setting up a constituent assembly, for a referendum on the constitution and general elections, but no action has been taken.

### White Found Hanged in S. Africa Cell

The Associated Press

**JOHANNESBURG** — Neil Aggett, a white doctor and official of a labor union for blacks, who had been detained by security police more than two months, was found hanged Friday in his cell in what police said was an apparent suicide.

The independent Institute of Race Relations, which monitors the application of South Africa's race separation and security laws, said Dr. Aggett, 28, was the first white to die in detention, although 46 persons of other races have died since 1963.

Dr. Aggett was seized in November, along with about a dozen other union, student and church leaders. His death set off protests from a wide range of detainees, parents, opposition politicians and labor leaders. The family said they called in a private pathologist to attend a police autopsy performed Friday.

### Turks Ban Groups' Foreign Contacts

United Press International

**ANKARA** — Turkey's military regime has banned all organizations from making independent foreign contacts and all newspapers from using foreign-borne news against Turkey, officials said Friday.

In a military decree issued by the Turkish Chief of General Staff, the rule also banned all meetings with foreign delegations and representatives "unless permitted by the provincial military command."

"In order to protect Turkey's internal and foreign interests and prevent any damage to its security, and for the reason of preventing any source from trying to influence independent Turkish courts, these articles have been issued," an official statement said.

### Briton, Freed by Iran, Leaves Tehran

From Agency Dispatches

**BEIRUT** — The Iranian news agency said Thursday that British businessman Andrew Pyke, who was released from a Tehran prison a week ago, was out on bail and would have to return "later in the year" for a hearing. Two other Britons and one American are known still to be held in Iran.

In London, the Foreign Office said that Mr. Pyke, who was held for 510 days, flew out of Tehran Friday. It was believed that Mr. Pyke, managing director of the Iran Helicopter Service Co., had not been formally charged, but the news agency said he had been held "on various charges, including misappropriation of company assets."

The Foreign Office said that "the Iranian judicial authorities have made it clear that any charges against Mr. Pyke personally are without foundation and he may leave Iran. But we are informed that investigations into his company's affairs continue and he may be required at a later date to return to Iran in connection with these investigations."

### Mubarak Vows New Efforts At Peace After Sinai Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

more interaction between Egyptians and Israelis. It signals the removal of another psychological barrier on the road to full peace."

The Egyptian leader, who took over after Anwar Sadat's assassination in October, promised to keep working for "a negotiated settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbors."

He declared: "This is a commitment we made and will always honor."

At the same time, Mr. Mubarak renewed his call for the United States to "start a dialogue" with Palestinian Arabs. "The core of the whole problem is the Palestinian problem," he said later at a news conference. "We should not deny that."

Declaring there are "many moderate Palestinians," he said that they will join the Mideast peace talks once a declaration of principles is reached by Egyptian and Israeli negotiators.

In Jerusalem, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that President Mubarak's call for Palestinian self-determination contradicts the Camp David accords.

Israel has been distressed at a string of Egyptian declarations on Palestinian self-determination by Mr. Mubarak in public statements during his talks with President Reagan in Washington this week.

"The call for Palestinian self-determination, which in fact constitutes a call in disguise for establishment of a Palestinian state, stands in contradiction to the Camp David accords," the spokesman said. He apparently referred to Mr. Mubarak's call for a Palestinian "national entity."

The spokesman said Israel, Egypt and the United States had agreed at Camp David in 1978 that the Palestinian issue was to be solved in negotiations on self-rule for the 1.3 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Foreign Ministry officials said Israel would bring up the Egyptian statements in contacts with Egypt and the United States.

The officials said Egypt has

shown it is hardening its position on autonomy, adding that "it will be very difficult to achieve results if new obstacles are placed on the road to negotiations."

The military aid increase, State Department sources said, would be announced formally before day's end. Egypt is getting \$900 million in military aid this year. Israel's military assistance probably will be boosted as well.

If Congress goes along, total U.S. economic and military aid to Egypt for this year will be \$2.3 billion. Israel is due to receive \$2.2 billion, but, with its expected increase, would surpass Egypt.

### Israel to Develop An Advanced Jet Fighter Aircraft

New York Times Service

**JERUSALEM** — The Defense Ministry has announced that Israel had decided to produce its own generation of an advanced jet fighter plane, to be named the *Lavi*, as a way of reducing the country's dependence on aircraft purchases from the United States.

The project, which has been under serious consideration for years, is to cost about \$1 billion for research and development. A prototype is expected by 1985, and operational aircraft are scheduled to begin coming off the assembly line by 1988 or 1989.

The engine is to be manufactured with the cooperation of Pratt & Whitney, the Defense Ministry announced, at a factory in Beit Shimon, west of Jerusalem. A contract was signed Thursday, according to an Israeli official, with Pratt & Whitney to manufacture an engine designated as the PW-1120.

Israel's purpose is to provide for itself a more sophisticated, locally built aircraft than its own *F-4 Phantom II*, which it has been purchasing since the early 1970s and selling abroad, mostly to Latin American countries.

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## U.S. Official Confirms Aid to States May Fall

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has publicly confirmed for the first time that some states might suffer a net loss of federal money after 1987 as a result of President Reagan's "New Federalism" proposals.

Administration officials had repeatedly said there would be "no winners or losers" in the return of more than 40 federal programs to the states. In his State of the Union message, Mr. Reagan said there would be a "financially equal swap" if, as he proposed, the federal government assumed all Medicaid costs in exchange for the states' taking over the welfare and food stamp programs.

However, under intensive questioning by Democratic senators, Mr. Stockman said Thursday that the promise of "no winners or losers" applied only to the first phase of the New Federalism initiative, ending in 1987.

Sen. Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, asked Mr. Stockman, "Are you able to give us assurance that there will be no winners or losers after 1987?" The budget director replied: "No, because you can't make the world stand still. Who knows what's going to happen between now and 1987 or 1995 to state tax bases and so forth?"

Governors and members of Congress have responded cautiously to Mr. Reagan's proposals because they feared that their states might lose money in any sweeping realignment of federal and state responsibilities for social welfare and other domestic programs.

"You can't say everything in one breath," Mr. Stockman said in explaining to the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs why the administration had not emphasized the limits of its pledge to protect states from financial loss.

Mr. Stockman's congressional testimony was his first since publication of The Atlantic Monthly article in which he was quoted as expressing doubts about Mr. Reagan's economic recovery program. Mr. Stockman vehemently denied Thursday that he had "misled" or "deceived" Congress in budget deliberations last year.

He deflected most criticism of the president's New Federalism proposals but was taunted by Democrats, who said they no longer trusted his budget figures.

Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., Democrat of Ohio, told Mr. Stockman: "We trusted you last year, and we were deceived, deliberately deceived."

Mr. Stockman said that "there is no central budget computer at OMB that I could rig or tinker with or alter in any way." Moreover, he declared, "The notion that anybody has been misled, anybody has been deceived, anything has been rigged is absolutely and utterly without foundation."

The reaction to Mr. Stockman was divided along partisan lines, with Republicans praising the New Federalism proposal as an innovative effort to return power to the local level. Democrats said it would pit rich states against poor states and divert public attention from serious economic problems.

"Good Solution"

Mr. Stockman said the plan was in no sense designed to divert attention from the economy. "This," he said, "is a good solution to a different problem, the excessive concentration of decision-making authority at the federal level."

But Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, told Mr. Stockman that the Reagan administration could not sell New Federalism to people who were unemployed, impoverished and hungry. "When you go out and start talk-



David A. Stockman

ing to people about New Federalism, Sen. Jackson said, "they say, 'How do you eat it?'"

Mr. Stockman said he knew that there were great disparities in the cash welfare benefits offered in various states. But he said the food stamp program had "washed out" the traditional disparities because poor families receiving low welfare payments were eligible for large allotments of food stamps.

Sen. John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, suggested that there should perhaps be a permanent requirement for states to maintain welfare and food stamp benefits at no less than current levels.

Mr. Stockman brushed aside the suggestion. If Congress approved the return of federal programs to the states, he said, "you would not necessarily want it marred by continued federal intrusion in one area."

The main purpose of the president's proposals is not to eliminate fiscal disparities among the states, he said, but rather to realign federal and state responsibilities. He warned that if Congress tried to equalize the fiscal capacity of the states, it would be entering an "enormous thicket and swamp."

## Poll Finds Concern Over U.S. Jobless

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON — By a ratio of 2 to 1, Americans say they feel that President Reagan's recovery program has hurt rather than helped the nation's economy so far, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

But a substantial majority also says Mr. Reagan's tax and spending cuts will have a favorable effect on the economy a year from now.

Half those interviewed said that economic conditions are getting worse, and only one in six says they are getting better.

Half continued to see inflation and the high cost of living as the nation's leading problem. But a fifth said unemployment is the main difficulty.

Increased Concern Over Jobs

Concern over unemployment is higher than it has been in more than four years, and is accompanied by a widespread expressed belief that the president has shunted aside the poor and working class and cares more about serving the wealthy than all people equally.

These are some of the key conclusions in a poll exploring attitudes toward Mr. Reagan, the economy and a number of other issues.

Among the findings:

- The nation continues to be sharply polarized over the Reagan presidency. With 32 percent of Democrats but 77 percent of Republicans saying they approve of the way Mr. Reagan is handling his job. Overall, Mr. Reagan's approval rating stood at 52 percent positive and 39 percent negative, almost exactly where it was in a Washington Post-ABC News poll in late November.

- Three of four people said they

like Mr. Reagan's personality. But there was widespread disapproval of his handling of unemployment, and more than four in 10 said he is "going too far" in his plan to cut back or eliminate government social programs. Again, those figures showed virtually no change since November.

- Mr. Reagan has broad support, at least in theory, for his proposals to turn many national programs over to the states. Seventy-four percent of those interviewed said they approve of states "taking over some social programs now run by the federal government."

The poll, however, was conducted before it became clear that Reagan wants Congress to reduce funding for many programs before the states take control of them.

- By 78 to 19 percent, the public opposed giving federal tax benefits to private schools that refuse to admit blacks. Mr. Reagan has shelved an Internal Revenue Service regulation denying those schools such benefits. One white in three and eight blacks in 10 said they believe that Mr. Reagan is not sympathetic to the problems of black people in this country.

Further Cuts to Be Sought

The poll came as Mr. Reagan was about to seek further spending cuts in Congress.

The president's opponents doubtless will cite the failure of his program to show results, and will hammer at him for what they view as his favoritism for big business over the working man and the rich over the poor.

But proponents of Mr. Reagan's program also will be able to look to public opinion in making their case. For example, four of five respondents to the poll approved of his decision not to raise taxes, despite recent Congressional pressure on the White House to do so.

## Chemical War Capacity Becomes Major Goal in U.S. Arms Buildup

By Drew Mittleman

NEW YORK — The development of a retaliatory capacity in chemical warfare to deter the Soviet Union has become an essential element in the Defense Department's effort to catch up with Soviet military expansion over the last decade.

Although the United States will not be the first to use chemical weapons, a senior Defense Department official said, "we cannot leave ourselves in a position to be unable to respond to Soviet use."

Both countries have signed a treaty renouncing the use of chemical and bacteriological warfare. The Defense Department's program will concentrate on the acquisition of an adequate supply of binary gas, which does not become active until combined in a shell or bomb. And there will be greater emphasis on training for combat in a chemical environment, including the provision of protective clothing and the improvement of combat communications in that environment.

The Pentagon official said that U.S. chemical agents would be stored in the United States and not overseas.

Soviet Capacity

He charged that the Soviet Union had used chemical warfare in Afghanistan and Cambodia. Intelligence analysts say that the Soviet Union has a chemical warfare force of 60,000 troops that could use various types of chemical agents and that every Soviet division in Central Europe includes elaborate anti-gas equipment.

Discussion of "the use of poison gas frightens people," the senior official said, "but it could be con-

sidered a cheaper substitute for nuclear warfare that would do far less damage outside the battlefield."

At the beginning of World War II, both Britain and Germany had large stocks of various types of gas. Neither side used them because each knew that the other could retaliate.

Restoration of a U.S. retaliatory ability in chemical warfare is only one element in the program to achieve a balance in conventional and nuclear forces with the Soviet Union, which is spending nearly 15 percent of its gross national

product on the military, the Pentagon official said.

He estimated that it would take five to six years to restore the military balance and that the Reagan administration, having made a start, "can't stop now." A 1983 budget of nearly \$260 billion is the administration's formula for "an adequate deterrence" in nuclear and conventional warfare.

The official said that in the present situation there was a possibility that the United States might become involved in limited wars in distant parts of the world involving conventional forces, but that escalation into global nuclear war was a remote contingency.

This outlook, he said, is shifting Pentagon thinking away from the theories of the 1970s, which were dominated by the questions of "why" the United States might have to fight and "with what means." Today the emphasis is increasingly on "how" a limited war would be fought and on the environments that might be encountered, including the deserts of the

Middle East, the jungles of Africa and the pine forests of Germany.

"The old scenario that envisaged a rapid escalation of any war into strategic nuclear combat no longer appears as valid as they did 20 years ago," the senior official said. Instead, he said, there must be preparation for limited wars, including greater emphasis on the role that the Army and the Marine Corps would play in such conflicts.

Demand of Greater Cooperation

The current balance of power and the strategic challenges that may face the United States this decade demand greater cooperation by U.S. allies, the official said.

Japan's agreement to increase military spending is a signal of its awareness of the threat implicit in the expansion of the Soviet military presence in the Far East. The projected Japanese expansion in patrol aircraft and anti-submarine naval forces would, the official predicted, free U.S. naval forces in the Far East for other missions in the event of war.

The Pentagon's confidence over the long-term effectiveness of current programs appears, however, to avoid a critical question. Where is the manpower for a 600-ship Navy, five more tactical air wings and two additional Army divisions?

The optimistic attitude today springs from three developments last year. The fulfillment of recruiting goals by all the services, the higher quality of the volunteers and the increase in retention of experienced officers and noncommissioned officers. The Pentagon believes these achievements will suffice to meet the challenge implicit in expanded forces.

## '81 Tax Deduction Cut for Americans in Europe and Japan

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON — Cost-of-living deductions for U.S. taxpayers residing in Europe and Japan are sharply lower than they were a year earlier. U.S. officials acknowledged most of the drop to the dollar's strength last year.

Tables mailed out with 1981 U.S. income tax forms showed that the deductions, which reduce the amount of federal income tax, are lower for Americans in every country of Western Europe except Iceland. The deductions declined about 73 percent for those in West Germany and Belgium, 55 percent for France, 48 percent for the Netherlands, 45 percent for Switzerland and 38 percent for Britain. In Eastern Europe, only U.S. citizens living in Romania got an increase.

The deductions fell 24 percent for Americans living in Japan but rose 17 percent in Australia, 29 percent in Hong Kong and 41 percent in Malaysia. For most Middle Eastern and Latin American countries, the deductions rose from the 1980 level.

In all, the deductions rose in 70 countries, fell in 70 and were un-

changed in 31. U.S. citizens in 13 countries — including Italy, Portugal, Spain, Canada and Argentina — lost their cost-of-living deductions entirely.

"We think it's an outrage," said a spokesman for American Citizens Abroad, a Seattle-based organization that seeks more favorable treatment for Americans living overseas. But, the spokesman said, it is probably too late to seek any changes in the way the deductions are calculated because a new system for taxing overseas Americans takes effect for income earned in 1982 and after.

Erie T. Curtis, a State Department official who makes up the living-cost tables for the Internal Revenue Service, said the sharp drops in cost-of-living deductions for Americans in Europe were largely due to the dollar's rise against European currencies last year.

Because the Internal Revenue Service uses July currency rates to determine the cost of living for the full year, the changes in deductions were particularly large. Last July, the dollar was at or approaching 20-year highs against major currencies. In July, 1980, the

Cost-of-living deductions for an American family of four living abroad.

	1981	1980
France.....	\$10,800	\$4,900
W. Germany.....	9,400	2,600
Hong Kong.....	1,400	1,800
Japan.....	9,400	7,200
Netherlands.....	7,700	4,100
Britain.....	7,700	4,900

dollar had not yet started its climb. The spokesman for American Citizens Abroad argued that the IRS would get a more accurate measure of living costs by using the average of dollar exchange rates for the entire year.

The IRS determines the deductions for each country by comparing the cost of living there in dollars for U.S. citizens to the cost of living in the United States. When the dollar buys more, the deductions fall even if the amount of Deutsche marks, francs or yen required to live abroad does not.

In West Germany, for example, the IRS figured that costs in 1980 for a typical American family were about 60 percent higher than they would have been in the United

States. For 1981, the IRS figured that the West German costs were only 16 percent higher than those in the United States. The cost difference thus narrowed by about 73 percent, lowering the cost-of-living deductions by a similar amount.

To figure what a typical American family's costs are, the IRS uses the pay of an employee at Grade 14, Step 1, of the U.S. government scale. That level was \$37,971 last year. After certain deductions, the IRS calculates, a family of four at such an income level had "spendable income" in the United States of \$15,915.

The family's expenses were about 16 percent higher in West Germany than they would have been in the United States, the IRS figures, so it allows the family to deduct from its 1981 taxable income about 16 percent of its spendable income. The deduction works out to \$2,600, down 73 percent from the \$9,400 deduction the family was allowed a year earlier.

The dollar rose about 38 percent against the Deutsche mark between July, 1980, and July, 1981. But the IRS calculations also take into account other factors, such as

differences in inflation between the two countries and the rise in the U.S. government pay scale.

The cost-of-living deductions were created by the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978, which also provides deductions for the costs of housing, education and annual home leaves. Overseas Americans lobbied hard for change, insisting that they were being treated less kindly than other nations' expatriates. Last year, Congress approved new tax rules for 1982 and after, allowing Americans who live abroad for at least one year to exclude the first \$75,000 of their income and deduct housing costs above a certain level from their taxable income. The amount excluded from income tax is to rise in steps to \$95,000 in 1986.

When the cost-of-living tables came out in November, American Citizens Abroad sent protests to congressmen, but it got little response, the spokesman for the group said. He said congressmen apparently felt they had done enough for overseas Americans with the tax-law changes approved for 1982.

## Mathematicians Find Key to a Prime Problem

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK — Two Europeans have devised a rapid solution to a problem that has tantalized mathematicians for centuries: How to determine whether a large number is a prime number, indivisible by any other number except 1 and itself.

According to American mathematicians whose earlier work set the stage for the achievement, the method can determine within seconds whether a number formed of as many as 100 digits is a prime number. The procedure has evolved over the last two years as computer programs to perform the task were improved.

The procedure has most recently been tested on a 97-digit number. The number had figured in research on number theory by John Brillhart at the University of Arizona in Tucson. American mathematicians were almost sure that it was a prime number and sent it to two European mathematicians, who had been making rapid progress in the testing procedure.

The two, Hendrik Lenstra at the Mathematical Institute of the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands and Henri Cohen of the University of Bordeaux, were able to demonstrate unequivocally in only 77 seconds that the number was prime. With conventional mathematics it might have taken a century or more. With the aid of computers, however, this had been reduced to hours or minutes.

In the view of at least one number theor-

ist, the achievement has raised questions about the so-called public key coding systems, now considered undecipherable. They depend on the apparent impossibility of determining, in any reasonable time, whether a very large number is a multiple of two prime numbers.

Thursday, Carl Pomerance of the University of Georgia in Athens, who helped develop the original computer strategy for prime number testing, noted that until recently, quick testing for prime numbers had itself seemed out of reach. Perhaps, he suggested, a similar breakthrough is possible with regard to public key cipher systems.

However, all participants in the research interviewed Thursday agreed that identifying prime numbers did not bear directly on breaking such codes. Leonard Adleman of the University of Southern California said that he also doubted that the achievement increased the likelihood that a method would be found to decipher the coding systems, in whose development he played a role.

One of his colleagues in that earlier effort, Ronald L. Rivest of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that the new method of identifying large prime numbers would, in fact, help in preparing the codes.

Testing whether small numbers are prime can be performed by successively attempting to divide them by numbers running upward from 1. For larger numbers this becomes hopelessly time-consuming, even with the most powerful computers.

Robert Rumely of the University of

Georgia, who, with Mr. Adleman and Mr. Pomerance, devised the original computer procedure, pointed out that this method would require a time comparable to the age of the universe to analyze a number of 100 digits.

A trick devised by theorists some time ago, he said, is using so-called pseudo prime tests. Most composite numbers — those that are not prime — will fail such tests. If a number passes many of them, the probability is very great that it is a prime number. This can be confirmed by attempting to divide the number by a catalogue of residual numbers.

The challenge was to limit the number of necessary tests to a few thousand, leaving a residue of only a few divisions to be used for final testing. If, after passing all the pseudo prime tests, the large number was not divisible by any of the divisors, it would be prime.

An algorithm, or mathematical strategy, directed toward such a procedure was developed by Mr. Adleman, Mr. Pomerance and Mr. Rumely two years ago but, as Mr. Rumely pointed out Thursday, it was still "a very practical."

When William Duque, an MIT undergraduate, applied the method to a 90-digit number, the analysis took six hours. Meanwhile, in Europe, Mr. Cohen was exchanging ideas with Mr. Lenstra, who had access to a large computer and whose brother, A.K. Lenstra, "debugged" the program, according to the Americans. Mr. Rumely said that both theoretical and practical innovations by the two finally cut the time to seconds.

## Stringfellow Barr, 84, Dies; Expanded Great Books Idea

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Stringfellow Barr, 84, who as president of St. John's College in Annapolis, Md., introduced a radically new curriculum composed entirely of the study of 100 great books, died Tuesday of pneumonia.

On assuming the presidency of the college in 1937, Prof. Barr announced that its curriculum of elective courses would be dropped in favor of a mandatory, four-year program modeled on courses taught at Columbia University and the University of Chicago, but different in that, as Prof. Barr put it, "at St. John's, the program is not one of many courses. It is the entire curriculum."

"Moreover," he said, "where the Columbia and Chicago book lists leaned overwhelmingly toward the humanities, the St. John's freshmen read their Euclid, their Nicomachus, their Archimedes along with their Homer."

Prof. Barr acknowledged that some critics had found the program authoritarian "because the student is not allowed to choose what he will study." On the other hand, he observed, "For the first

time in possibly 1,500 years, a group of college freshmen has just read Euclid's 'Elements' through."

Other authors included in the list, which had grown to 109 books by the time Prof. Barr left St. John's in 1946, were St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Augustine, Chaucer, Copernicus, Dante, Darwin, Dickens, Freud, Goethe, Hume, Ibsen, Kant, Locke, Marx, Milton, Rabelais, Shakespeare, Tolstoy and Virginia Woolf.

Prof. Barr, born in Suffolk, Va., served in World War I and was educated at the University of Virginia, Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and the University of Paris. Prof. Barr taught at the University of Virginia from 1924 to 1937 and was also a visiting professor at the University of Chicago.

He was the president of the Foundation for World Government from 1948 until 1958. In his last public role, he was a fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif., from 1966 to 1969.

Sue Carol Ladd

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Sue Carol Ladd, 72, actress and wife of the late actor Alan Ladd, died Thursday two weeks after suffering a heart attack.

Born Evelyn Lederer, she appeared in motion pictures from 1927 to 1935 under the name Sue Carol, then dropped acting to found her own talent agency. She married Ladd before his first big picture, "This Gun for Hire" was released in 1942. He died in 1964.

Heikki Aarnio

HELSINKI (UPI) — Heikki Aarnio, 37, chief editor of Ilta-Sanomaa, died Thursday of a heart attack.

Luke P. Carroll

CHICAGO (AP) — Luke P. Carroll, 66, a former managing editor of both the Chicago American and the New York Herald Tribune, died Thursday.

James J. Coovy

NEW YORK (NYT) — James J. Coovy, 62, chairman of the board of Gibbs & Cox Inc., naval architect and marine engineers, died Wednesday.

## Aides Suspect Bay of Pigs Advice Inspired Kennedy Tapes

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON — President John F. Kennedy's decision to tape White House conversations was influenced, two close Kennedy aides have theorized, by the behavior of staff members who denied their roles in planning the failed Bay of Pigs invasion.

Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's press secretary, suggested that the system was begun after the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba in 1961 because Kennedy "was quite outraged at this effort of people disassociating themselves from something that they had been centrally involved in."

"And I think that may have been a motivation for the starting of tapes... so that he could have an accurate record when he sat down and wrote his view," Mr. Salinger said. The former press secretary, now a correspondent for ABC News, said he was unaware

of the tapes until the Kennedy family announced their existence in 1973.

In television interviews Thursday night and Friday, Evelyn Lincoln, Kennedy's personal secretary, noted that the first recording was made at the time that Kennedy's showdown with the Soviet Union over missiles in Cuba had started in July of 1962. The U.S.-backed invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs had taken place early the previous year.

Wanted Crisis Record

"He wanted to be sure and record that, because in the Bay of Pigs there were some who said, 'Go ahead and do it,' and then after it failed they said, 'Well, I never told you to do that,'" Mr. Lincoln said. "So he said, 'Well, okay, we'll see, when I write my book I will know exactly.'"

Mrs. Lincoln repeated, however,

that Kennedy never listened to any of the tapes and that it was his sense of history that was the primary reason for installing a system to allow recording of meetings and telephone conversations.

Recordings that exist of family telephone conversations, Mrs. Lincoln said, were "inadvertent. He didn't do that purposely."

David R. Gergen, the White House director of communications, said Thursday that President Reagan tapes only his interview sessions with journalists. The taped recording of news interview sessions is a long-standing practice of Mr. Reagan and of many other politicians.

Brother Makes Statement

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, refused to answer questions about the tapes, but issued a statement expressing confidence that "Americans will continue to be proud" of his

brother's presidency "after the transcripts... are prepared and released."

Republicans, including some who had been in the line of fire during the Watergate period, said they found taping distasteful but were restrained in their criticism.

Some of the White House tapes made under the Nixon administration were used as evidence of a cover-up of the Watergate burglary.

John Ehrlichman, a senior aide to Nixon who was jailed for his part in Watergate, said, "It's presidential nature, if not human nature, to want to be able to pin down who said what and who gets credit for what."

Mr. Nixon's New York office said he would have no comment. In a sworn affidavit he made in 1975, Mr. Nixon said he got the idea of taping conversations from his predecessor.

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## History and Context

Pity poor Clio, the mused-up muse of history. It sometimes seems as if the old girl is invoked almost as often as national security is to justify a president's doing something he shouldn't have done. So here we are with the Kennedy tapes, fruit of a system installed in JFK's White House, which permitted the late president to record those conversations in his office that he wished to, without the other participants' knowing that their words were being taped. There was a lot wrong with this when Richard Nixon did it, and it doesn't get any prettier with a change of presidents or a change of party.

We begin by noting that, while it is true that such taped conversations make an obvious contribution to the historical record, they can be misleading, too, implying a definitive and exhaustive truth that they don't really convey. Verbatim reports, after all, do not include context, do not necessarily tell you what was said before and what was said after, what the mood was, what was the degree of irony and who might have been setting up or testing or playing games with whom.

In the unique Nixon case, it is true that the tapes, discovered after two starkly conflicting versions of events (Mr. Nixon's and John Dean's) had been put forth, had the virtue of providing a way to judge who had been telling (more nearly) the truth about what was said. And what was being said was relevant to charges in various criminal proceedings. But even so, the built-in shortcomings of such context-free tapes were the stuff of much argument — in and out of court — over the meaning of what was recorded.

And it should be noted that the Kennedy tapes, as witnesses to history, would be in a sense even less reliable, not more. That is because Mr. Nixon's undiscriminating system was "voice-activated" and recorded everything, damaging or not. But President Kennedy was at the controls of his, deciding as he went along what part of what conversations to record and what to leave out.

Even with these drawbacks, we expect, the historical justification for ambitious, grand-scale recording could be made — but, surely,

it could only be honorably made if the other participants had been warned of what was going on. Here is what we said of Richard Nixon's enterprise in 1973, and we wouldn't change a word of it in relation to John F. Kennedy or Franklin D. Roosevelt, who apparently also engaged in some form of the practice:

"There is, it seems to us, something basically indecent about the president of the United States invading the innocent privacy of the great and the ordinary as they conduct their business at the highest level of the American government. We agree with Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), who said that a person chatting privately with the president is entitled to be told that his remarks are being taped. 'History' is an utterly inadequate justification for the indecency of taping conversations without a forewarning."

One of the arguments all administrations make for the maintenance of privacy in their various deliberations is that individuals will not feel free to speak their minds and to offer controversial or accident-prone advice if they are fearful that what they have said will be made public to their subsequent chagrin. This unexceptionable principle certainly was invoked in the Kennedy years to press the claim of secrecy — do you remember how much tut-tutting there was on this count when Adlai Stevenson's dovish counsel in the Cuban missile crisis was revealed? Well, it does seem to us, as a further argument against this kind of taping operation, that advisers will feel no more confident or secure in offering advice in a "leak-free" environment so long as it is possible that someone is taping their comments for subsequent disclosure in a form over which they will have no control.

Speaking of leaks and speaking of dear Clio, we found most arresting a White House telephone log note from April 3, 1963. The subject of President Kennedy's talk with Robert McNamara is recorded as "Use of polygraphs in tracing Defense leaks." Some history is now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Mubarak's Own Act

Anwar Sadat was bound to be a tough act to follow as president of Egypt, but Hosni Mubarak, who has been in Washington this week, is establishing himself as his own man. It is beside the point to ask whether he could have made his predecessor's breakthrough to Israel. The test for Mr. Mubarak is whether he can adjust Egypt's policy to his own more modest personal style and, in particular, to the imminent recovery of the final territory Egypt lost to Israel in the 1967 war.

A politician is known by his enemies, and Mr. Sadat made many. This was not all bad, since a good number of his enemies, inside and outside Egypt, were made enemies by his Israel initiative. Isolation, however, was not a condition that Mr. Mubarak needed or wanted to sustain, and he has moved to accommodate many of the domestic elements — the violence-prone Moslem extremists excluded — and foreign governments that were alienated during the Sadat period. He is taking Egypt back into a more traditional role in respect both to radical and conservative Arab regimes. With a timing obviously meant to strengthen his bargaining position in Washington, he threw out a line to Moscow, in the name of "nonalignment."

In short, Mr. Mubarak is holding to the new Sadat line of friendship with the United

States and peace with Israel, but he is also trying to restore some of the old Nasser line of broader ties in the Arab and Communist worlds. This effort comes to a focus on the issue of Egypt's approach to the Palestinian autonomy talks now that recovery of the rest of the Sinai is only a few months away.

Mr. Mubarak's evident standard for an autonomy agreement with Israel is that the agreement draw in mainline Palestinians. This alone, he evidently feels, will allow him to restore Egypt's standing with its fellow Arab states. By contrast, the Israeli government wants an agreement that excludes mainline Palestinians, whose political claims it rejects.

Mr. Mubarak is the one on the right track. Some of the words he is using in respect to the Palestinians, such as "self-determination" and "national entity," are not in the Camp David texts. But the gist of what he is demanding — Palestinian participation in a process whose outcome will be settled by mutual Arab-Israeli consent — is exactly what Menachem Begin committed Israel to at Camp David. Jimmy Carter made the same commitment for the United States. Unfortunately, Ronald Reagan has yet to make clear that he accepts it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Regulated Reporting

The dubious proposals advanced in the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to license journalists have so far survived the denunciation of Western editors. But now they face a more formidable threat: embrace, by imitation, from South Africa.

An official South African commission has proposed a law to make it illegal to hire an unlicensed journalist or publish reports from any such journalist. The commission contends that its proposals — which the government indicates it is eager to enact — are a response to the "onslaught" of hostile propaganda about South Africa from all sides, including "the English-speaking white 'Western democratic' world."

Yet, with characteristic South African

bluntness, the commission invokes its real concern. Citing the country's "First- and Third-World population mix," it worries that unregulated reporting could have "a much greater impact upon the often unsophisticated, half-illiterate mind."

In other words, regulated reporting would have just the right kind of impact. Until now, South Africa's friends have pointed to a relatively free press as one of the few signs that Pretoria is the capital of a democratic society. This proposal would go a long way toward making the press yet another instrument of entrenched white political power. The only thing democrats can register about such proposals is disgust.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### South African Press Freedom

Visitors to South Africa are often surprised by the apparent freedom of the press. This freedom has been steadily diminished, but enough remains to be of value. If the recommendations just published by a committee under Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn are made law, even that will be put in doubt. A closer

confinement of the press must have a damaging effect on South African life. Even the most optimistic predictions for the country foresee difficult but unavoidable adjustments for white South Africans. For that they will need as much information as possible. How will they get it without a free press?

— From The Times (London).

## Feb. 6: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Insanity Plea

NEW YORK — Mr. Henry K. Thaw's plea of insanity as an excuse for the murder of Stanford White came near total collapse today under the hammering by District Attorney Jerome. After humiliating Dr. Charles Wylie of Pittsburgh, who appeared as an insanity expert to prove Mr. Thaw is insane, Mr. Jerome caused the testimony of two important witnesses to be thrown out entirely. The first of these was the prisoner's second cousin, whose purpose it was, by testifying, to establish a hereditary trait of insanity in the defendant. Mr. Jerome declared that neither law nor medicine took into account collateral branches of the family in such attempted proof.

### 1932: Voorhis Dies

NEW YORK — John R. Voorhis, grand old man of Tammany Hall and one of the most colorful figures in politics, died here today at the age of 102. He lived in New York for 100 years and held political office almost continuously for 60 years. Never feeble, even when he reached the century mark, he was prompt at his office every morning, and he marched in the last Tammany Hall parade, saying that the only time he would ride with his Tammany friends would be at his own funeral. He was once out of office in 1910, since Mayor Gaynor thought him too old — he was then 80 — but Tammany chiefs thought otherwise, and they had the post of superintendent of public buildings created for him.



## Haig a Hostage to Fortune on Poland Policy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Everyone needs a hobby, and Teddy Gleason's hobby is stiffening U.S. foreign policy. He is head of the International Longshoremen's Association, and if the Reagan administration will not seriously restrict trade with the Russian and Polish regimes that are brutalizing Poland's labor movement, Gleason's man may do it.

Gleason's foreign policy would be a distinct improvement on the government's. The government has paid \$71 million to U.S. banks in lieu of interest payments Poland owes on loans that the U.S. government guaranteed. The payment was contrary to the law, which requires prior notice of default. Indeed, the purpose of this surreptitious payment was to prevent Poland from being declared in default, which would disrupt East-West trade and efforts to resuscitate détente.

"The United States," says Secretary of State Alexander Haig, "has made it clear that we will not do business as usual with either Poland or the Soviet Union while repression in Poland continues." It is highly unusual to ignore U.S. law in order to subsidize Poland's martial law. To do otherwise, Haig says, would "bring down the temple of Western unity." Temple? All that would be brought down would be the earnings of some foolish bankers.

Eastern Europe's economies, which help sustain Russia's war economy, have received Western loans four times the value of all U.S. aid to Western Europe during the Marshall

Plan. Russia is so pressed for hard currency, it is asking Japanese and West German companies to stretch out payments for goods shipped to Russia. Yet, as the Wall Street Journal says, the administration is "slipping into tacit collaboration with martial law by making it easier for the Soviet bloc to finance repression."

Haig has had his way with the U.S. response to Poland's crisis and has become a hostage to fortune. He says the crisis has just begun and the United States must hold all serious measures in reserve for when the going gets rough. But what additional suffering by Poland could provoke action from people who worship at the "temple" of allied unity?

In Cuba, Russia long ago repealed the Monroe Doctrine, and now, with the arrival of heavy bombers, advanced fighters and 63,000 tons of war material, it is shredding whatever is left of whatever agreement was reached at the end of the Cuban missile crisis. Haig is adamant, and correct, concerning the need for difficult decisions about El Salvador and the source of much other violence, Cuba. But he seems oblivious to certain problems inherent in the conduct of foreign policy in a democracy — oblivious to the practical consequences of symbolism, and to the demoralizing symbolism of U.S. policy regarding Poland.

Always, but especially when the president is preoccupied with domestic policy, the nation needs a secretary of state with some of Dean

Acheson's attributes — someone articulate, intellectual, elegant, ironic, at ease with himself, and justifiably confident of his ability to argue the U.S. case before skeptical elites at home and abroad. This combination of attributes is rare, but Haig's lack of them is a problem compounded by a policy toward Poland that is certain to paralyze the nation's will.

In the early 1970s, the rhetoric of détente — the "end of the Cold War," "an era of negotiation, not confrontation," accords on "principles of conduct" — subverted public support for diplomatic and defense measures arduous enough to prevent détente from becoming what it became: a recipe for U.S. retreat and an incitement to Russian expansionism. Haig then understood the problem and was a corrective force.

Today, administration policy regarding Poland is generating confusion and lassitude that will color debate and foreign policy debates generally. Haig argues that paying Poland's interest charges is the "tough" part because it keeps Poland under the burden of debt. That argument is entertainingly bizarre, but even if it were true it would be politically unwise.

Someone who argues that subsidizing Poland's generals is toughness will find that, when he turns to talking of other, more recognizable forms of toughness in Central America, the public is not deferential, or comprehending, or even attentive.

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## Runners of the Arms Race Ignore Warnings

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Albert Einstein denounced the atomic bomb as "the most senseless, stupid, and foolish thing ever done by man." Dwight Eisenhower denounced the military-industrial complex to which he had belonged. And last week, shortly before he retired, Adm. Hyman Rickover cautioned against the defense establishment he helped to construct.

Yet warnings of that kind by such prestigious figures have done nothing to curb the global race in both nuclear and conventional weapons, which is hurtling forward at alarming speed.

The latest issue of the annual survey "World Military and Social Expenditures" calculates that defense budgets now total \$550 billion a year, of which about \$100 billion goes into the growing stockpile of nuclear weapons.

Thus, more than ever before in its history, mankind faces two dangers. One is that it will simply blow itself to smithereens and be

supplanted by some new species that as Rickover wryly suggested, "might be wiser" than human beings evidently bent on their own destruction. The other is that the advanced and developing nations will bleed themselves to death through escalating military expenditures that are slowly but surely wrecking their economies.

The Reagan administration is plainly paying little heed to these dangers. Its aim is to base its foreign policy on a formidable war machine, even though its military outlays are a prime factor in the budget deficit that threatens to prolong the recession.

The Soviet Union is even worse. In proportionate terms, the Kremlin probably devotes twice as much to military programs than do the United States and the other countries of the Western alliance. As a consequence, Soviet productivity

has been steadily declining, with the result that the Russians cannot survive without imports of nearly everything from grain to modern technology.

Worse still is the performance of the poor nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which are increasingly squandering their scarce resources on sophisticated arms. According to Ruth Leger Sivard, author of the survey on military expenditures, these countries have an average per capita income of less than \$700 a year. But they purchased \$64 billion worth of foreign weapons between 1970 and 1979.

The United States, the Soviet Union and France are locked in a fierce rivalry to sell arms overseas. U.S. weapon sales rose from \$1 billion in 1970 to \$16 billion in 1980, and the Reagan administration is actively soliciting business.

Under Reagan, arms sales have

also undergone a qualitative change. Countries on the United States friendly list are now furnished the most advanced equipment, whether or not it fits their needs, and this spurs the arms race.

The administration's decision to sell F-16 jet fighters to Pakistan, for instance, has prompted India to buy Mirage-2000s from France. Similarly, the countries of Latin America are beginning to clamor for fancier weapons following the U.S. sale of F-16s to Venezuela.

No area is more inundated with weapons than the Middle East. The New York Times reporter Leslie Gelb, formerly a national security expert in the Carter administration, estimates that Israel and its Arab adversaries now have nearly as many conventional weapons as are deployed by both NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe.

Military expenditures in the Middle East, on a per capita basis, are five times larger than those in Europe. The region clearly has the capacity to explode in devastating conflict.

This phenomenon is being matched, meanwhile, by a proliferation of the nuclear industry. Fifty-five countries are operating or building nuclear reactors, and 12 of them have pursued the nonproliferation treaty — meaning they oppose banning weapons. Israel, India and South Africa are capable of building bombs, and may already have them. Pakistan is probably next.

In his swan song on Capitol Hill last week, Adm. Rickover confessed that he was not proud of his role in creating the nuclear submarine. He would get rid of them all, he said, adding:

"What's the difference whether we have 100 nuclear submarines or 200...? You can sink everything on the oceans several times over with the number we have, and so can they.... They take up a lot of time and money."

His answer? "Outlaw nuclear weapons to start with, then we outlaw nuclear reactors, too." But his words are likely to be ignored, just as those of Einstein and Eisenhower were. And there may be nobody to remember his fearful forecast: "I think we will probably destroy ourselves."

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## Letters

### Response on Malta

There is much to see and to comment on in Malta. Mr. Markham chose to report and to highlight (HT, Jan. 4) some incidents. These span a ten-year administration by a government which was returned, in three successive elections, by a democratic popular vote in which an average 55 percent of the electors participated.

By contrast, I could note elections in other countries where, with a participation averaging 52 percent of the electorate, political parties attracting a minority of popular votes won a disproportionate majority of seats, in accordance with constitutional provisions. This happens in the United States and other countries where democracy prevails — New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom for example.

Your correspondent said the election results showed that Mr. Minioff did not have the support of the majority of Maltese. The fact is that Mr. Minioff's party won seven out of 13 districts. This is evidence of the strength of proportional representation in putting into power those who win more electoral constituencies.

Also, the Nationalists, despite help from the U.S., many European countries, and other quarters, failed to get a parliamentary majority. Regarding what is called Mr. Minioff's suppression of the British press, there was no such suppression despite the systematic campaign they carried out to undermine Malta's lawful government. It was only the media denying us a right to reply to damaging features such as those appearing in The Times and on the BBC, whose correspondents were not allowed to enter Malta to cover the elections.

Of the church-government relations, your correspondent is definitely unjust in stating that the Malta Labor Party has pursued a campaign against the once powerful Roman Catholic Church. He states that Mr. Minioff closed church-run hospitals. This is not a fact; all the government wanted was free hospitalization for the Maltese people.

As to the description of Malta's ties with Libya as the hallmark of its foreign policy, it is to be stated that Malta's foreign policy is that of nonalignment and equidistance from both superpowers. This policy is today formally accepted by Italy and France on one side and by the USSR on the other side. The USA, too, has stated that it respects this policy.

As regards the oil-storage agreement with the USSR, the Maltese government considers it only as a commercial agreement and there is no reason to believe that the USSR is using it for strategic purposes. This is supported by the fact that had the US government any evidence of the oil being used for purposes other than commercial, it would most certainly have protested with my government.

A.E. CAMILLERI  
Chargé d'Affaires  
Embassy of Malta,  
Paris.

### Salt in Wounds

As an American citizen and long-term resident of Europe, I'm outraged at idea of U.S. and allies (some) making this "show-biz" extravaganza. The Poles have enough grief (no salt in their wounds please). Let's drop the image of infantile naïveté, which no longer enhances the nation. Cannot the West muster discreetly, subtly, quietly decisive persuasion, pursue economic pressure, negotiate sanctions, etc? Let's dig into sophistication and savoir-faire of today's politics. Let's rebuke our lines. Let's get our "act together" and then invite the East, West and Third World as spectators.

Confine Disney World to our shores to protect the tourist trade. Save Reagan's performances for old TV movie sales abroad... please.

EDITH RYDMAN,  
L'Etang la Ville, France.

### Let Iran Be Iran?

Goeh! A TV spectacular on Poland starring Ronnie Reagan, Maggie Thatcher, Helmut Schmidt, Frankie Sinatra and many, many more. The mind boggles. It might even become a serial (Poland, Afghanistan, El Salvador — ooops, scratch that one — Iran....)!!!

SAM WELLER.

### Baffling Syndrome

Re "Let Poland Be Poland," it is baffling to read the "more dignified than thou" syndrome prevailing in Britain and Europe. "A frivolous approach," simpler various spokesmen. Meanwhile, the U.S. stands alone in taking action, of any kind.

R.H. MACKENZIE,  
Bromsgrove, England.

### Food for Thought

It's good to know that the good old USA can still be counted upon in times of crises. While Austria manages to house and feed 50,000 Polish refugees, while most of Europe is sending much-needed food and supplies to Poland, the United States provides entertainment for the hungry Poles with a "TV Spectacular."

ERNESTO AUERBACH,  
Stuttgart.

# Arts Travel Leisure

## It's Not Nice, It's Nasty

by Richard Eder

ANTIBES, France — For the last 15 years, Graham Greene has been living in an unremarkable fourth-floor apartment overlooking the Cote d'Azur port, a quiet, exclusive place. It is not that the townspeople do not know about him — he tries to be away during the tourist rush — but they respect the fact that even when he is not off to the Congo or Paraguay or Panama, his mind is.

At the Auberge Provençale, where Greene eats after walking across town, the owner turns down requests from neighbors who want to be introduced. "He is a great writer," the owner says, "and he must be respected." He is accordingly overwhelmed and baffled by the noise surging now around Greene. "It is a shame what they are doing to him," he says.

A writer who kept his personal life so much out of the way that his autobiography, "A Sort of Life," stops in his 20s, Greene has made a public issue of a private anguish in order to campaign against what he calls organized crime and police corruption in Nice, 10 miles down the coast. In reply, the mayor of Nice, Jacques Médecin, sometimes accused of being linked with the underworld, charged Greene with "spitting in the soup." Nice-Matin, a newspaper opposed to Médecin, said that the only scandal was Greene's impudence.

Since he wrote a letter to The Times of London two weeks ago, Greene has been saying publicly that he has proof that at least two policemen, a lawyer and a judge in Nice are corrupt and that their corruption, and the activities of organized crime, is protected at higher levels. He says he is working on a pamphlet to denounce the corruption.

Nice's reputation for corruption is all but a national vein in France; at least two gangs — one Corsican, one made up of European emigrants from North Africa — have fought over gambling and other profitable activities for years. At one point part of the police force was charged with moonlighting as burglars; more recently both of the principal casinos were closed for irregularities.

Greene's charges, therefore, were not in themselves particularly startling. The startling thing was that, when a bit of the local unsavory touched a corner of his own life, he decided to test what a world reputation could do against a series of tightknit local arrangements in a city that has enjoyed its own brand of Mediterranean turmoil for about 2,000 years.

In 1960, when Greene was in the Congo, he became friendly with a French-Swiss couple who had two children, both girls. In 1966,

when he moved to Antibes, he discovered the family had moved to Juan-les-Pins, just down the coast. The friendship continued, becoming almost that of a family.

The oldest daughter, Martine, married a man from Nice named Daniel. The marriage broke up in 1979 after a number of incidents. After a divorce giving Martine custody of their daughter — though she was obliged to give the father visiting rights and live no more than a quarter mile away from him — Daniel went to the house of Martine's parents, where the older daughter was visiting, assaulted Martine's father and took the child.

The police took no action against Daniel: when Greene began investigating, he found that Daniel had a long criminal record and was on close terms with a number of police officers and at least one judge. Although Daniel owned a modest real estate business, he drove expensive cars and lived lavishly. A French newspaper reported he had been closely involved with one of Nice's major gambling rings.

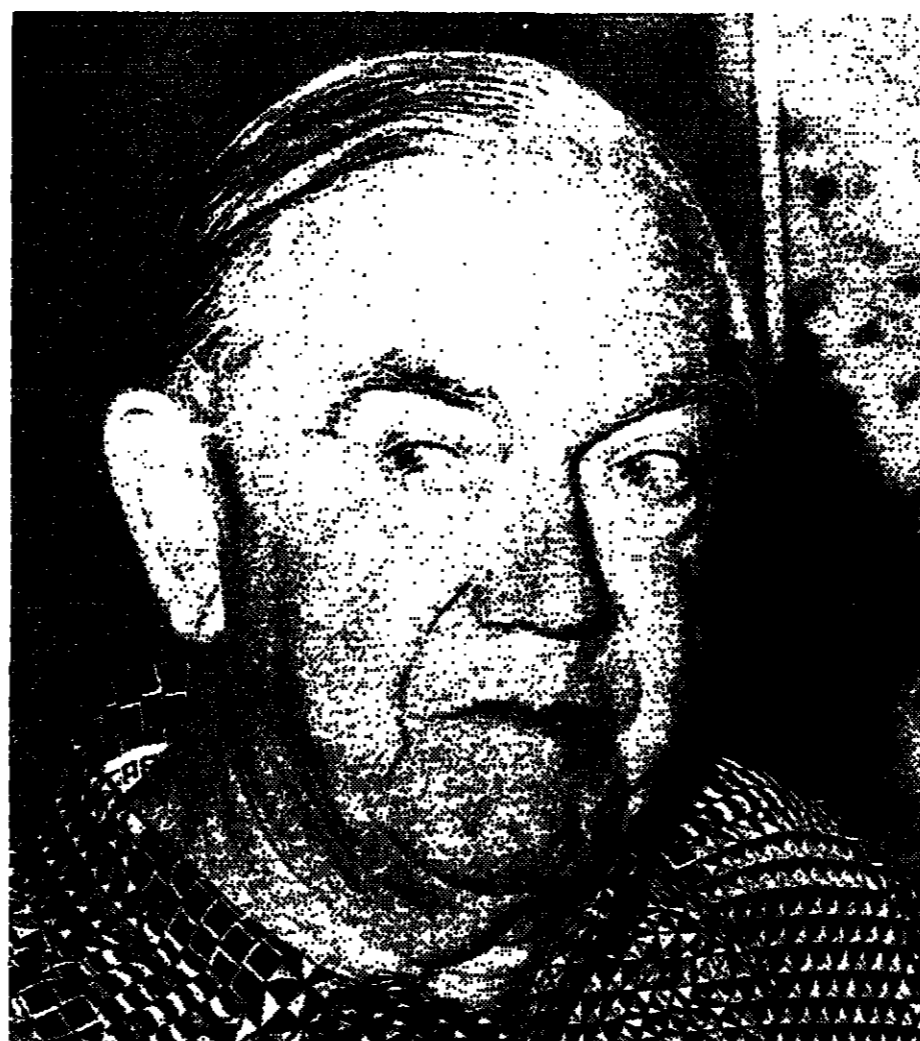
"I found that Martine's lawyer was regularly visiting Daniel all during the divorce proceedings," Greene says in an interview here. "Another policeman was accepting a special price on an apartment from him."

Martine, fearing her second daughter would be taken, left France with her. Greene, convinced she was the victim of a system of corruption that protected her former husband, began his campaign. His first step was to try to give back his Legion of Honor to the government. "They returned it to me," he notes, "saying that only my death or disgrace could forfeit it, and that having it might be useful to my efforts."

In 1980 Greene appealed to Alain Peyrefitte, a writer who was also minister of justice under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. "He moved like lightning," Greene recalls. "In a few days a special inspector general was sent to Nice. He had expected to spend 24 hours with the police here; instead he spent four days and he told me later that the situation was horrifying."

A local judge was transferred as a result, but the investigation flagged during the election campaign. Greene waited for it to be taken up again after the Socialists under François Mitterrand came to power. "I have as much confidence in the Socialists as in the former government," he says. "Maybe a little more."

"It is not a political thing," he continues. "But I thought I would give it a little push. I remember one man from the Interior Ministry told me: 'Nice has a wall. It consists of the milieu of dishonest police, dishonest judges; not all but some. He told me they were having



Graham Greene.

great difficulty in piercing the wall, that one day they will find a hole in it and it will all come falling down."

Greene's letter to The Times of London, he says, was designed to make the hole. Some angry counterattacks have fallen down to Antibes, at least. In one newspaper, Daniel said that Martine's mother had been Greene's mistress. The writer says that this was long ago, and that his relationship with the family had long been one of close friendship.

Did he think this effort would make any permanent difference? "I don't know," he says. "It has been a bombshell here. The dossier has just been sent to the new minister of justice. If it helps correct the injustice to an innocent woman and her two children it will be worthwhile. I think of all the people who don't have an eminent writer to push their case."

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## Graham Greene, On Friendly Soil

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — When that eminently cinematic novelist, Graham Greene, returned to the scene of his greatest movie, "The Third Man," to publicize the German publication of his memoirs, he promptly refused to give interviews, except for an hour on the Austrian radio.

"Graham is almost painfully shy and doesn't like being interviewed," his publisher, Hans Polak, pleads. And indeed, Greene does sound a bit intimidated on the air. But, at a semi-intimate press dinner, the relevant literary lion proves a voluble, outspoken and charming guest as he chats about such topics as Vienna, corruption in Nice ("The only title I can think of for what I am going to write about is Zola's 'J'accuse'") and writers in prison for their politics ("I object to writers being in prison other than for crimes").

Clubby and tweedy at 77, Greene declines to give an after-dinner speech, but is open to questions from the moment he saunters in for cocktails. Inevitably, he is asked how Vienna had changed since his "Third Man" days of four-power occupation, seedy scavenging and corruption in the rubble of a bomb-devastated capital.

Conceding that the change is immense, Greene, who has been back here four or five times, goes on to note that "There was an enormous change just between February of 1947, when I came here looking for a story, and three or four months later, when I returned with Carol Reed, the director, to discuss where shooting should take place." Various ruins and all the thriving black-market restaurants had vanished. "I had to say over and over again: 'But what I wrote was perfectly accurate. It was like that three months ago.'"

Equally accurate was the diluted penicillin racket, with its side effects of death and deformity, led by the unforgettable Harry Lime in "The Third Man." Many months later in London, Greene says, a surgeon took two friends to see the film. "He was surprised to find them subdued and depressed by a picture he had enjoyed," Greene recalls. "They then told him that at the end of the war when they were with the Royal Air Force they had themselves sold penicillin in Vienna. The possible consequences of their act had never before occurred to them."

In the world of spoiled priests, sensitive tongues and doubting believers who inhabit the

pages of what is known as "Greenland," corruption is endemic, but Greene sees it as epidemic, too: "Once one has seen a dead child in a ditch in Vietnam or Mexico in the time of religious purges" or Haiti under Papa Doc Duvalier or Cuba under Batista, one is no longer inventing fictions called "The Quiet American" or "The Power and the Glory" or "The Comedians" or "Our Man in Havana." No, says Greene, "This land is not my land. It's the world as it is."

Greene has recently finished writing "a comic novel with a slightly sad ending that will cause a little bit of a scandal in Spain." It is about a modern Don Quixote, in this case, a parish priest who, "under curious circumstances and against his will, is made a mountaineer and goes traveling. His views are not altogether in accord with the teachings of the church." (Neither are Greene's. As one of Catholicism's more-celebrated converts, he remarks: "I have so much admiration for the pope as a personality and a political figure and for his courage that I wish he'd left the subject of contraception alone.")

And now, he says, "I'm planning a short nonfiction book on the corruption in the city of Nice, which is almost beyond belief. There are magistrates who are not to be trusted, lawyers who can be bought, the worst criminal milieu in France and a police force that plays with the milieu. They've already taken notice of what I'm doing and strange unpleasantnesses have happened."

In another conversation, Greene elaborates on this by saying that, late last year, he got a phone call at his home in Antibes, asking whether he would receive three members of Italy's Red Brigades. When Greene said no, he was asked why not. "Because I would have to leave France the next day," he replied. "I have the impression," Greene continues, "that Nice is a hideout when things are hot for the Red Brigades." Since his phone number is not listed, he has his suspicions as to "how they got on to me."

At the dinner, he is asked, "With so many subjects for a writer to look into, why pick such a small and silly subject as the corruption in Nice?"

"Because it has affected my friends personally and even my own life," he replies.

Is the writer taking any precautions? Tightlipped as the anti-hero of a Graham Greene entertainment, Greene replies, "One has a tear-gas bomb."

## From Out of the Blue, 2 'Lost' Old Masters

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — After years of frantic art hunting by dealers and auctioneers, not to mention art historians, it would seem almost impossible that two important works by a major artist of the 17th century should suddenly surface.

But this has just happened in Paris, where two large-size paintings by Simon Vouet (1590-1649), the key figure in the emergence of French classicism, have turned up out of the blue, each one with a different provenance. They might have continued to remain unknown by all save their owners — whose names have not been made public, in keeping with French auction room custom — if they



Vouet's "Allegory of Fortune."

had not decided to sell them at auction. The works will be included in the old master sale to be conducted by Lucien Solanet on March 5.

Discoveries of this kind do happen from time to time. An unrecorded Cranach appeared at Sotheby's a decade ago; more recently an unforgettable Dirk Bouts surfaced, again at Sotheby's, in April, 1980. But discoveries rarely take place in pairs, particularly concerning a rare artist such as Vouet, whose recorded works number less than 100.

Technically speaking, the earlier of the two "new" Vouet pictures is not unknown: It was sold at the Hotel Drouot in 1892 as part of the famous Girou de Buzarigues collection and was illustrated in the sale catalog with a photographic plate in mellow brown shades. However, art historians seldom look up auction records. No mention is made of its existence in the only existing monograph on Vouet, written in 1962 by William Crelly, "The Painting of Simon Vouet," and no photograph of it has ever been published in any book.

Simon was the son of Laurent Vouet, a painter attached to the French court whose work does not appear to have survived. Simon's gifts were precociously awakened in the favorable family environment. If we are to trust the account of the 18th-century connoisseur and dealer Mariette, he was only 14 when he was called to England by a French noblewoman who commissioned him to do her por-

trait. For a while, he seems to have made a living as a successful portraitist in London; alas, we know nothing about his English period.

In 1611, Vouet went off to Turkey with the French ambassador to the court of Istanbul. He spent a year in the Turkish capital but, strangely enough, this seems to have left no imprint whatever in his known work. He was back in Venice in late 1612 and a few months later moved to Rome, where he spent the next 14 years of his life.

The ambitious Vouet was soon established as the coming young foreigner of the Caravaggesque generation. By 1618, he was painting large compositions such as "The Temptation of St. Francis," still to be seen in St. Lorenzo di Lucina in Rome. His handling of faces and postures at that time has the theatrical touch of Caravaggio if not quite the same power, and his chiaroscuro puts him in the same league as the "Tenebrosi," as his Caravaggio-obsessed colleagues were labeled. He soon became the rage of the town. In 1620 he was called to Genoa to decorate the palace of the powerful Doria family.

Four years later, he was back in Rome, where his protector, Cardinal Barberini, now Pope Urban VIII, got him innumerable commissions. So thoroughly adjusted to his Italian surroundings was this brilliant northerner who had made good in the European capital of the arts that he married a young woman painter, Virginia da Vezzo, in 1626. Many of his pictures preserved in Rome — in the Church of St. Peter, the Capitol Museum and elsewhere — date from that year, which marks the high tide of his Italianate style.

Yet it is then that a dramatic change took place in his manner that not only affected his own art but indeed the fate of French painting as a whole. Suddenly, Vouet switched to a lighter color scheme. His figures lost their agitated appearance, acquiring on the contrary a serenity unknown to the Caravaggesque movement.

His first painting in the new style, dated 1626, is in the National Gallery in Rome. A year later, the French master was called to Paris by the Cardinal de Richelieu, King Louis XIII's chief minister. At the request of the king, Vouet established his residence in the Louvre Palace. His activity was intense. Within a short time, he established a close rapport with the king, whom he taught the art of drawing. He worked successively in the Palais du Luxembourg for the Queen Mother, in the Chateau de Rueil for the Cardinal de Richelieu and in the Palais Royal. In fact, he worked for almost any important member of the aristocracy who had money and patronized the arts.

It is about that time that Vouet must have painted "The Allegory of Fortune" that will be sold at Drouot. Lucien Solanet believes it may have formed part of a decorative group of paintings set into the paneling of a mansion. The slanting composition, with the young draped woman leaning to the right, implies a matching painting in reverse orientation. Yet, this is no trifling ornamental piece. The reflective smile of the young woman conveys a feeling of subdued mirth. Gone is the tempestuous mood of the earlier Caravaggesque period. In its serene happiness there is already a suggestion of the inner life that was to come out during Vouet's full maturity.

This is illustrated by the second painting discovered by Solanet. Hitherto unrecorded, it is one of the most impressive paintings of its time. The subject drawn from ancient Greek mythology, "Diana Departing for the Hunt," is an excuse for a striking psychological study. The face of Diana with its suggestion of

repressed suffering and resignation, the look of premature lucidity and understanding of the young girl looking back as she holds the two dogs are not even remotely related to the master's earlier Italian style. Nor is the landscape, which is not just a setting, as it would be in the Caravaggesque school. The threatening atmosphere contributes to the sense of impending doom. Even the eerie look of the dogs adds to the touch of ambiguous tragedy.

By the standards of European institutions, one detail speaks against the picture. Diana's left breast, originally bare, was overpainted a short while after Vouet completed his work. The quality of the paint and the crackles leave little doubt about that. The investigator might have been the aging Madame de Maintenon later in the century when the bigoted spouse of King Louis XIV could not bear the sight of nude.

To try to remove the added layer of paint would be taking a big chance, since there is no way of ascertaining just what the original paint looks like underneath. Such an early alteration is best left as it is.

American buyers would probably not mind the alteration. They were the first to rediscover

French 17th-century masters, partly through commercial exhibitions such as the 1946 display at Wildenstein's, and partly too through the work of French art historians such as Charles Sterling, who stressed the importance of that school. For years, U.S. buyers had the floor all to themselves. As late as the 1970s, the finest works auctioned at Drouot often landed in the lap of U.S. foundations. Such was the case among others of the superb allegorical still life of "The Five Senses" by Linard, reportedly bought in 1972 by the New York dealer Paul Rosenberg, later sold to Norton Simon and currently on view at the Grand Palais, in the exhibition of "French 17th-Century Paintings in U.S. Collections."

There is nothing like the second Vouet at the Grand Palais. The estimate put on the picture — \$300,000 to 1 million francs — is surprisingly low. It reflects the expert's caution in view of the restoration, which in my opinion is hardly relevant. The work stands as high in Vouet's oeuvre as did the "Flight Into Egypt" in Poussin's. That painting sold in London last year for £1.65 million and it would not be at all surprising if the Vouet went the same way at the trade.



Simon Vouet's "Diana Departing for the Hunt."

## Boy Meets Boy — Hollywood's Hard Sell

by Peter J. Boyer

HOLLYWOOD — For months now, homosexual communities across the United States have been noticing that the 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. has taken an uncommon interest in them.

Fox representatives have been showing up at gay bars, passing out free tickets to film screenings. Studio field men have been roaming gay neighborhoods, recruiting volunteers for audience research tests. Fox movie posters have been arriving in the mail at businesses catering to homosexuals.

It happens that homosexuals have been identified by Fox research as a "primary constituency" for a coming Fox movie called "Making Love" — a conclusion rather easily drawn, since "Making Love" is about a young doctor (Michael Ontkean), outwardly conventional, who surrenders to latent homosexuality and leaves the closet and his wife, Kate Jackson. Harry Hamlin plays the gay lover.

"Making Love" represents the first time a major studio has made a film dealing sympathetically with homosexuality, so there are no guidelines on how to market such a film. The only thing that was clear was that the film would have to reach more than just the homosexual audience if it was to recoup its \$13-million investment, including distribution and advertising costs.

So the film is being sold to the public three ways: To gays, it's being presented as what it is, a sympathetic view of a homosexual's "coming out."

To the mainstream audience, it's being sold as a "women's film" or "soap opera." In this approach, "Making Love" is being presented as the conflict of a young wife who loses her husband to another — a love story with a twist.

To educated young adult males, the movie is being marketed as an important film event.

The peddling of a gay statement-soap opera-serious film is complicated work.

The process began last spring, when the film went into production. "The first thing you do in marketing a film, any film," says Irv Livers, head of Fox promotion, publicity and advertising, "is to define a constituency for the movie. Who are the people who'd be most interested in seeing it? 'I'll suggest to you that we spent more on [audience] research for this film — about \$130,000 — than we've spent on any project in a long time.'"

Fox researchers fanned out into several test markets armed with summaries of the movie's theme, which they presented, with a list of questions, to potential viewers. "We found that gays were extremely interested in the theme of the movie," says Doug Stern, head of Fox research. "Extremely interested. We had scores from the gays that were among the highest."

That information made promoting the film to the gay market a relatively simple matter. For one thing, it meant that "mispositioning" — a marketing term meaning, roughly, deception — wasn't necessary in pushing the film to gays.

It was decided that word-of-mouth was the most effective method of promoting the film in the gay market, so scores of screenings have been held for gays in each of the 65 markets in which "Making Love" will open. To inspire

talk in the homosexual community, "gay opinion makers," as co-producer Allen Adler puts it, were given special screenings. One such showing was recently held in New York for 1,000 gay bartenders.

And, a special gay "look" was devised for the marketing effort. Richard Avedon, the fashion photographer, was hired to photograph the film's three stars. What Avedon delivered was directly to the point — Hamlin is pictured, childless, in a come-hither attitude; Ontkean embraces him, with his cheek nestled against Hamlin's hair; Kate Jackson seems detached, a bit nonplussed.

Avedon's photograph was used as an advertisement in 80 gay-oriented newspapers across the country. No explanatory message was used in the ad, just the picture and the title, "Making Love." The picture was also used as a poster that was mailed to more than 500 gay bars across the country.

It is safe to say that a great many homosexuals will be aware of "Making Love" by the time it opens. The problem is, Fox and the producers don't quite know what that means. "I don't know how big the gay market is," says Stern, the Fox research man. "Is it 3 million? Or is it 8 million? If it's 8 million, that's terrific, because we think we'll have them all. I suspect that it's closer to 8 million than it is to 2 million, but I really don't know."

"I've looked at every piece of information I could get my hands on, but I just don't know. Some people say it's 10 percent of the population, but I don't know if I believe those figures at all."

Even if gays do account for 10 percent of the population, that's not the ideal breadth of a primary target group. So "Making Love" became a "women's movie." For the mainstream audience market, considered to be "straight," the photograph pictures the three stars in a pose of cheery nonchalance. Hamlin is fully dressed this time and standing apart from Ontkean. Jackson is in the center of the picture.

Unlike the poster being distributed among gays, the ad for straights comes with a printed message, one drafted to suggest that Jackson's character, Claire, is the centerpiece of the story.

A 30-second television spot is similarly shaded. With soap-opera music in the background, the spot opens with a shot of Jackson. The announcer, in resonant tones, says urgently, "Claire had everything, a loving husband, an exciting career... suddenly, she began to suspect something was wrong."

As Adler explains, "It becomes his and her story. The TV advertising is aimed at motivating women."

There is a simple reason for that. "Quite frankly," says co-producer Dan Melnick, "our research confirmed what we suspected early on and that is that men in my generation, 35 and older, have real trouble with the picture. With the way we've been brought up, it's just too tough for most men."

It is hoped, of course, that women won't go to see "Making Love" alone, that some of them, at least, will drag reluctant husbands and boyfriends along. Part of the plan is to assault them with a vast name-identification campaign. And one way of doing that was to put the "black-background, red-lettered 'Making Love' logo on the cover of matchbooks — 25 million matchbooks. Fox contracted with a

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## Art's Utterly Blank Face

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Maybe curators of contemporary art museums see too much of the artists whose work they show. They gradually get involved in the artist's own reflection and theory about what he is doing. The artist, on the other hand, acquires a veneer of technical language that successfully feeds off the more fundamental questions viewers may be tempted to ask him.

As a result of this, one loses sight of the fact that any work, even the most minimal, has a life of its own and escapes from the artist's closed world in which the painting is sometimes supposed to illustrate a theory he holds. This independent existence of the painting is the reality of art. The talk surrounding it is merely the reality of the art world.

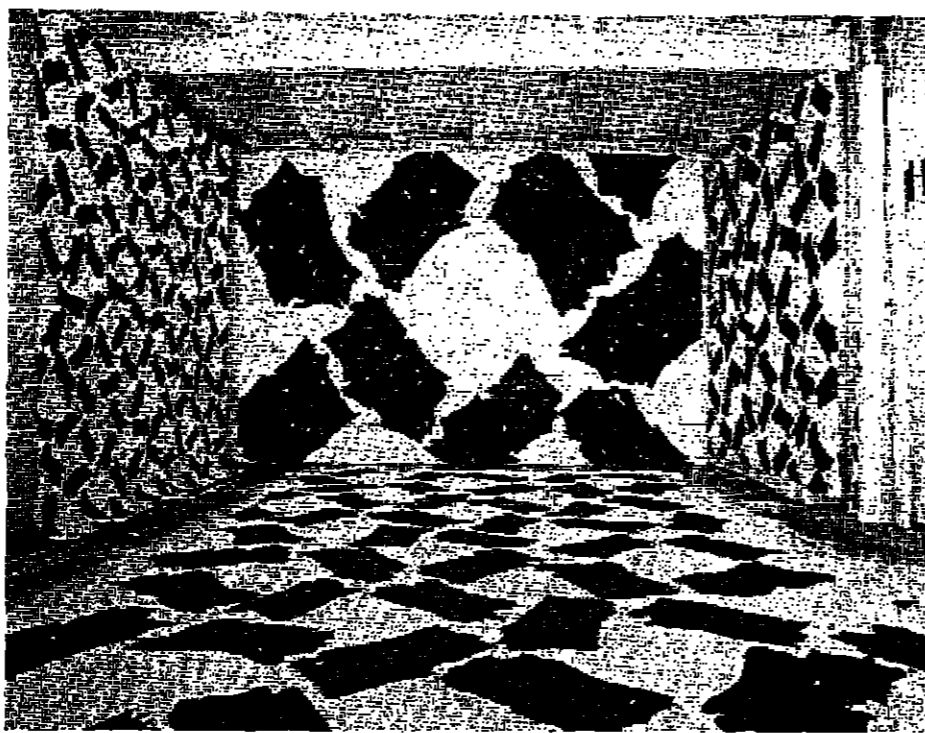
Take an exhibition like "Ateliers 81-82" at ARC (Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, Feb. 21), the work of a dozen mostly unknown artists, a group of 20 Beau-Arts students of sculptor Georges Fenech and a few practitioners of video. There would be no special reason to make this particular show the object of such comment, except that it is typical of a dreary circular road being followed by a number of official institutions, a fact that first came to my attention because of the uncomfortable sense of déjà vu with which I left the museum.

One could argue that the quality of the works is variable, but the matter of interest is that their presentation in a group somehow blends them into a single statement, in which the more simplistic and dogmatic works thrust themselves to the fore as spokesmen of aesthetic orthodoxy.

A characteristic trait is that the works are impersonal. This is typical of the bureaucratic avant-garde and is the result of a profound theoretical narcissism. The point is not that they "cannot be understood," but that no relationship with them is possible. It is like being in the presence of somebody with an utterly blank face.

Blankness in art can be a strategy, as has been known for about the last 80 years, but it is a strategy only as long as expressiveness is the norm. By blankness I mean both the absence of expression and the dreary presence of a plain, predictable logic. You will consider a face to be blank only if it has the requisite number of eyes, nose, mouth — and this minimal conformity can be ascertained at a glance. But once this has been ascertained, no further information comes through, no contact is established, and so a sense of boredom quickly overcomes you.

Each one of the artists of the "Ateliers" show appears to be pursuing a style. This in itself is quite as commendable as the desire to have eyes, nose, mouth, etc. But style, to continue with the facial simile, is merely the logic concerning the relative size and position of the features. It does not communicate anything of real interest on its own. It is not, in this sense, a grand style (like, say, the baroque), which implies a certain vision of the



A painting by Bertrand Canard in the ARC show.

world. It is only a restricted style like that of a politician or a trademark, which is no more than an identifying device.

Now our artists, having established this minimal identity by adopting some basic element of color, module or medium, do not seem to want to go any further. They have produced and now present us with something that is instantly legible, like any good commercial symbol, except that in the present case it refers to nothing else (such as a bank or a car rental service) and articulates nothing at all by its own means because these means are too restricted. So we are confronted with something that is instantly legible but devoid of any (in the artist's view) undesirable intelligible content. A face-flung creed holds that art is about art, and that content makes the world limited and parochial.

In any event the problem of content is an important one. These artists seem to avoid content in the way that children will avoid stepping on the cracks in the sidewalk for fear something unpleasant will happen. So "no content" is the first rule, with a clause in pop art: irrelevant content allowed (as in Pop Art). This applies to content in the sense of representation of things like teacups and polar bears, but also, and much more significantly, to content in a more subtle sense. A blank face of a person or a painting keeps you at a distance as effectively as a barbed-wire fence. A face of normal expressiveness, a painting of ancient complexity is a living organism — the first in the fleeting world of life, the other in the renewable world of fantasy. As such both can be said to have content.

The paintings shown at ARC (and countless other places) are mere ritual repetitions of an institutionalized creed. They are not provocative because today inside a museum nothing short of ritual cannibalism could provoke indignation. They are not even provocatively dull. They are merely dull. And they are dull because they have become official. They have reached a form that can bear almost any kind of theoretical justification the artist or critic may choose to resort to. The theoretical talk can vary as much as one likes, but the works are monotonously similar.

Still, it is not merely a matter of fashion, for then one could shrug it off and wait for the fashion to change. It is more likely a sort of prolongation not so much of an idea but of a vague feeling that Robert Musil mentions in "The Man Without Qualities": "It is probable that the dissolution of the anthropocentric attitude (an attitude that, after so long seeing man as the center of the universe, has been dissolving for some centuries now) has finally begun to affect the personality itself; for the belief that the most important things about experience are experiencing it, and about death the doing of it, is beginning to strike most people as naive. Doubtless there are still people who experience things quite personally... but this kind of people now usually appears absurd to the others, although it is as yet by no means established why."

This can quite easily be transported to the domain of art. The question is whether experience and action and the wishful dreams of men are all certified absurd and irrelevant — or whether, rather, the shoe now is on the other foot.

## David, the Noble Roman

by Edith Schloss

ROME — After the last flourishes of the baroque and the decorative ease and meandering of rococo — pictures overflowing with garlands of bodies and vegetation, palaces and churches where the elements of structure were camouflaged with dazzling illusion — a grand surfeit and reaction were bound to set in.

The painter Jacques Louis David, born in Paris in 1748, at first vowed to keep with such immediate predecessors as Fragonard, with whom he decorated the Guimard Palace. Traveling to Italy, however, he was soon seduced by the masters he discovered in Parma and Bologna and then was impressed by those he found in Rome. But the sight of the freshly unearthed ruins of Pompeii was the true turning point: The soberness of Roman republican buildings, the majesty of the antique confirmed David's inner attitude and philosophies, and led him to an entirely new way of painting. He became the main exponent of neoclassicism.

He had to try four times before he won the Prix de Rome in 1772, allowing him to study and work in that prestigious institution the French Academy in Rome, under the patronage of the king — an absolute necessity for the career of an aspiring French artist. Though the five-year stay in Italy molded him, the ambitious David gladly went back to Paris for commissions.

One of the most coveted, with a theme set by the king, was for the Salon. After exhibiting there several times, he set out for Italy again in 1784 convinced that only there could he execute the ordered "Oath of the Horaces," which was to become his most significant picture. Somberly dramatic, constructed with exemplary plainness, it is of a moral, exhorting nature, a lesson in civic virtue. The cold splendor of neoclassicism deals with patriotic sentiment at the expense of private feelings at a high point in history, with public behavior, the sac-

office of the individual in obedience to the rules of the establishment. Solemn and declaratory, it is state art.

David, often criticized for choosing only historical subject matter, was eventually overcome by an upheaval of his own time, the French Revolution, which, using a terminology based on Roman republican ideals, provided him with the theme for his most memorable canvas, the shattering "Assassination of Marat," his noblest work.

In David's paintings and frescoes great naked limbs, extended from drapery in large unmistakable gestures predominate. It is the extremities that speak, the energy of arms and legs that signify the meaning and conduct the tragedy. Faces are secondary, only conventional masks of resolution, horror or grief.

We can see this best in the "Horaces," where arms and the stance of muscular legs are all directed towards the crisscross of swords, the symbol of the protagonists' fate, the limbs so accented that they become exclamation points, abstract elements of the structure of the composition.

In "Marat," stabbed to death in his own bathtub — who but David could have transformed such banal surroundings into such an eloquently simple setting? — again it is the arm of the murdered man in the immediate foreground that tells everything. Hanging earthward in a loose curve, the hand still holding the quill, it is a most horribly useless instrument.

This seems to be the age of peddled one-man shows in Italy. First Antonello da Messina, then Kokoschka, then the ill-balanced De Chirico show — all so-called retrospectives with fewer and fewer works and greater and greater attendance because of media fanfare, leaving those familiar with the artists' work unsatisfied and confusing those with little previous knowledge. David and Rome, the show at the French Academy, Villa Medici, Trinità dei Monti I until Feb. 28 is no exception. Without the reasoning of the catalog, the visitor is confronted with an odd array of David's

minor paintings, few testifying to his real power, and some secondary oils by his rival Peyron and his follower Drouot.

There are first the still rather rococo compositions that did not win him the Prix de Rome, and the winning picture itself, followed by oils executed in the academy for the annual shipment back to Paris. Of these a nude commonly named "Patrocles" already shows a considerable change. A fleshy man sitting on the ground with his back to us is rendered with a realism that is clearly Caravaggesque. In "San Rocco Praying for the Plague Victims" also from Rome, the emphasis is not on the saints but on the wholly sick, languishing in the foreground, gruesomely realistic. However, the equestrian portrait of Count Potocki is an amusing throwback to rococo.

"Belshazzar," painted in 1780 to get entry into the Salon, and "Andromaque" for the 1783 Salon itself, are then definitely in the new manner of historicism at its most theatrical. Alas, of the great "Oath of the Horaces," the most important work David did in Rome, we are offered only a small preliminary oil sketch — the canvas is supposedly too awkward to bring back here from the Louvre.

Then there are many drawings, copies of antique statuary and views of Roman streets and palaces, which are just studies, with an agitated rococo composition here and there. Finally the "Assassination of Marat" here is only a copy of the original in Brussels. If by David's own hand, and does not seem to be quite up to his greatest achievement, the pitiless representation of a man's absurd and irrevocable fate.

Such an able painter would, of course, also paint respectable portraits when asked, to do so, and here they are, just that. But a self-portrait at the time when David was active in the revolution is illuminating: It is of the face of an intelligent, nervous man in casually arranged clothing, studying himself and the world with a lucid stare and a lofty intensity. It is Delacroix who said of David's work that it was "an exceptional combination of realism and the ideal."

still young, but few older geishas have husbands. Only one of the 100 Asakusa regulars now is married, according to Uetsuki.

Aguri, at the age when most Japanese girls marry, says the job of entertaining men every night keeps her too busy to have a personal life.

"I personally have no chance to meet members of the opposite sex," she says. "I want to concentrate on training for the time being and I don't think of marriage now. But if a chance comes later, I may do so."

Association officials complain that recruiting young women is difficult because the "true" geisha are confused with various kinds of "pseudo" geisha — university students who attend parties in kimono and so-called "pink" or "pillow" geisha, chiefly prostitutes.

Geisha normally do not entertain singly, but attend parties in groups, entertaining with stories or short plays, folk songs and dancing to the samisen and playing parlor games with the guests.

However, Uetsuki admits, the widespread belief that geisha are prostitutes, rather than classical entertainers, exists even among many Japanese.

Despite the difficulty in finding new recruits, Uetsuki is optimistic that the decline in geisha numbers may have leveled off. Six new geisha entered the Asakusa group last year, and two the year before. He notes that more young Japanese businessmen are hiring geisha for parties.

## Geisha Supply Running Short

by David Lambers

TOKYO — Japan's geisha associations are quietly searching for more young women who can sing folk songs, dance and conduct lively conversation with businessmen at parties.

The average age of Japan's geisha is now about 40, and there is a shortage of apprentices, according to Shigeki Uetsuki, acting director of the geisha association in Asakusa, one of Tokyo's oldest entertainment quarters.

Asakusa, with its lantern-lit streets, was home to about 200 geisha in the years after World War II, he says. Today, about half that many women belong to the Asakusa geisha association. One authority estimates there are no more than 2,000 "genuine" geisha in all of Japan.

The postwar geisha were in the old tradition, recruited in girlhood from poor families and apprenticed for many years in the teahouse arts — playing the twanging, three-stringed samisen, dancing in close-fitting kimono and singing Japanese folk songs in the proper sort of cracked, wavering voice.

But Japan's increasing prosperity and the enthusiasm of its youth for more modern lifestyles means fewer girls are drawn to a career that means long training, diminished prospects for marriage, an irregular income and little lifetime job security.

Most recruits now are in their late teens or early 20s, Uetsuki says. Many become geisha after finding other occupations unsatisfactory.

"Aguri," one of Asakusa's newer, and most

popular, geisha at the age of 24, joined the geisha world 15 months ago after a short and uneventful career working in an office.

"My mother enjoyed dancing and playing the samisen, and I began Japanese-style dancing when I was 6. But when I told my mother and friends about my intention to become a geisha, all of them were very surprised," she says.

Interviewed after a Saturday afternoon samisen lesson, Aguri radiates enthusiasm for her new career. "To be able to play musical instruments and dancing, it's more than enjoyable. It's great," she says.

The Asakusa geisha association requires her to attend two dance lessons and one samisen and drum practice session each week. Three times a month she studies the ritual tea ceremony.

Beginning geisha are expected to buy a new set of kimono each month, which devours most of the \$2,000 or more that a popular young geisha can earn.

Individual customers or restaurants that cater parties can request Aguri's services. Like most geisha, she lives with several others. The "elder sister" of the house guides and advises the younger women in their training and work.

Uetsuki explains that geisha such as Aguri, who combine artistic skill, a lively personality and physical beauty, are in demand throughout the year. The older ones, although more skilled, often can obtain daily work only during the monthlong New Year's holiday period, he says.

Many women leave the trade to marry while

## Keeper of Man Ray's Sacred Flame

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — The apartment looks onto the Luxembourg Gardens, where that giant pair of lips hovered in the painting "The Lovers, or Observatory Time." An enormous, viscous eye, "The Witness," stares over from the other side of the room. Above the couch on a small geometric drawing, one of his last works, Man Ray wrote in a loping, childish hand: "Unconcerned, but not indifferent."

Juliet Man Ray (born Juliet Browner, eldest of six children, in New York) has these remembrances. Her husband, "the compass reader of the unseen and the shipwrecker of the expected," as the Surrealist poet André Breton called him, died in 1976 aged 86, after a lifetime, 45 years of it in Paris, spent teasing photography into new territory and turning art on its head.

Juliet has been left in exile, a little lost, with a studio full of whimsical creations, to guard the sacred flame. Tiny and neatly made, finer than one would ever believe from those statuesque nude photographs now on show in the Pompidou Center's collection of portraits, she floats around in her own space, a curly-headed wrath. She will not tell her age.

The current surge of interest in her husband's work keeps her busy. She is fretful over the just-ended strike at the Pompidou Center that deprived the public of three weeks of a major retrospective, but she will be leaving soon for New York to attend the opening of an exhibition of photographs at the Zabriskie Gallery, only to return for another show at Marion Meyer's in Paris on Feb. 23.

She sits surrounded by the books, piles and shelves of things that record her husband's achievements, and conversation is punctuated as she darts off to retrieve them, eager to share another of his practical jokes on the world: Man Ray: half-prankster, half-genius. There is a still life of fruit and red peppers on a wall. "Look how sexy it is," she says with a little chirruping laugh that escapes at unpredictable intervals. "All those curves."

In "The 50 Faces of Juliet," just published in Italy from a dossier of portraits taken in the 1940s, she appears with as many faces as a pantheon of Greek goddesses. She has stepped right out of a bacchanal; there should be grapes in her hair. When Man Ray found her in Hollywood in 1941, according to his friend and biographer, Roland Penrose, she was a "girl with an enchanting personality, flamboyant features, sparkling black eyes and a detachment that increased her exotic flavor." She was visiting a friend, on a weekend from New York, and on the dance floor she was "like a feather" in the artist's arms.

Then she forgot about her career as a dancer — she had studied with Martha Graham in New York — and went to live with Man Ray in an apartment on Vine Street, tucked away, amid palm trees and hibiscus, from the bustle of Hollywood.

"We were absolutely relaxed," she says today, remembering the days in the 1940s when her husband painted through the day and they parted through the night. "There were always fresh flowers to put in my hair." Man Ray drove them around in the small but deadly automobile, "the Hollywood Supercar," that he was so proud of — "he didn't like me to drive" — and Ava Gardner came to see them. Hedy Lamarr played chess and Gypsy Rose Lee ("she wrote mystery stories too, you know") invited them to parties.

In 1946, the painter Max Ernst, who had lived through the heyday of Surrealism with Man Ray, visited from Arizona with his fiancée, Dorothea Tanning, also an accomplished artist. They asked the couple to be witnesses at their wedding, but having lived together for six years, the Man Rays decided they would take a more active part. The double wedding was to have been a quiet affair at City Hall. But Max looked so striking, bronzed with his white hair and all that Indian jewelry, recalls Juliet, "there were a lot of reporters around." It was recorded in Ernst's reporting "Double Wedding at Beverly Hills."

In 1951, the landlord decided to double their rent, and the Man Rays took the last voyage of the "De Grasse" back to Europe. "Everybody played chess, and there was cham-



Four of the many faces of Juliet, by Man Ray.

pagne after every meal," Juliet recalls, "but I was on Dramamine." Back in Paris, they began to pick up the threads that had been tangled during the war. The first problem was the choice of a studio, which was eventually found on the rue Férou, a huge barnlike room lit entirely from above ("He did put in one window for me," says Juliet). They were soon entertaining all the old friends: Marcel Duchamp, Paul Eluard and other players of chess.

There were other shades from Man Ray's eventful past. One day in 1952 they were sitting at a café, Juliet remembers. "Suddenly this apparition appeared and was hugging my husband. 'Mon petit Man!' she said." It was Kiki, his mistress in the 1930s, the peasant girl from Burgundy who sat for Fougère, Maillo, Kiesling in Montparnasse and whose naked back Man Ray turned into an iconographic symbol in his "Violon d'Ingres." Juliet went to see her on the rue Briare, not far from the new studio, "living with some sort of person who played the guitar." By now Kiki was dying, spent and weary. "But he was always kind to her, even when they parted," recalls Juliet.

"He was no tourist, he didn't like to travel," she remembers. "But we would be invited in the summer, to Cadiz or in Spain, with Marcel Duchamp — you had to be brilliant to understand him." Salvador Dalí, nearby at Port Ligat, would throw off his cloak of pretensions in this intimate circle of friends, wearing the simple clothes of the local fishermen and adding earnestly to the weight of discussions. "He didn't play-act, he was very serious," says Juliet.

Man Ray continued to work: "Photography was easy for him, very easy. He never studied but he could do everything." Painting, with its love, came easily too. "He worked simply, with no ceremony," says Juliet. His source of inspi-

ration, his unstoppable sense of humor, never went dry. "He didn't want to be bored."

Juliet herself fueled his imagination. There were the curves of "Romeo or Juliet," one of his series "Shakespearean Equations" based on a textbook explanation of mathematical principles; there was the folding screen, "Les 20 Jours et Nuits de Juliette," that now dominates her sitting room. Man Ray once divided it up like a chessboard into 40 black and white squares, when she was away in the south of France for 20 days and 20 nights.

There was the painting "On With the Dance," also hanging in the room that looks over the Luxembourg Gardens, where she moved from the studio in the "frightening period" just after his death. "He's a very good dancer," she says abstractedly, leaving the present tense to stand for itself.

Juliet sometimes liked to paint. "But Man Ray didn't like the idea of his woman being a painter," she says simply. "And I wasn't that aggressive." His slogans were liberty and pleasure and for him, women had their own role to play: "Seduce the whole world, like the rising sun!" said the poet Breton, inspired by Man Ray's work in the album "Photography Is Not Art." "Failing that, never grow old."

The photographer Bernice Abbott, whom Man Ray met when she was sculpting in New York and who became his assistant, once complained: "His portraits of men were good, but he always made women look like beautiful objects. He never let the force of their personality as such come through." But in those photographs of women, and not least in those of the person with whom he shared more than 30 years of his life, he left a vision that was a feast, a celebration. "The 50 Faces of Juliet" captures strength and beauty in a single moment, forever. "We were all so young then," says Juliet.

## Boy Meets Boy

Continued from page 5W

matchbook company to make and distribute the matches in supermarkets across the country.

"Every time you go into the supermarket to buy cigarettes," says Adler, "with your cigarettes, you're going to get a Making Love matchbook." Matchbooks that aren't put in supermarkets will be given to Fox publicity, and we'll distribute them in gay bars," Ivers says.

If straight adult males prove unyielding, there remains that third target group — the educated young filmgoer looking for an important film event. To stir that potential audience, editors from 70

college papers were flown by Fox to Los Angeles three weeks ago for screenings and interviews with the stars and producers of the film.

"We believe college students are heavy filmgoers, and they're more liberal-minded," Ivers says. "Hopefully, when they go back to their universities and colleges they'll cause a favorable reaction to the film."

For the young, educated males, a third advertising look was developed, a poster that appeared in Rolling Stone and that features the same photograph used in the female-oriented ad. But the blurb is much longer and more provocative:

"Making Love" [is] one of the most honest and controversial films in our long history," the ad reads. "...It is a love story that deals sensitively and candidly with a timely issue that audiences will want to discuss..."

There is a certain risk in this

multitarget strategy, with its various images and messages.

"I'll be honest with you," says screenwriter Barry Sandler, "it's not the way I would have done it. I certainly don't applaud the way they're going about it. You run the risk of alienating the gay market."

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SCHLOSSER - SEGUY - SIR L. - TITUS CARMEL - TELEMAQUE, etc.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

State	Year	Population	Area	Density	Urban	Rural	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native	Other	Median	Per Cap	Unemp	Infant	Life Exp	High Sch	Medicaid	Medicare	Food Stamp	Welfare	Public Aid	Health Care	Long Term	Home Care	Community	Other	Notes
Alabama	1990	3,000,000	52,400	57	45	12	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Alaska	1990	550,000	663,300	0.8	1	0	95	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Arizona	1990	2,500,000	113,900	22	15	7	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Arkansas	1990	2,200,000	53,100	41	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
California	1990	29,000,000	163,600	177	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Colorado	1990	3,000,000	104,000	29	15	7	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Connecticut	1990	3,200,000	5,500	582	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Delaware	1990	1,000,000	2,400	417	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Florida	1990	15,000,000	57,300	262	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Georgia	1990	4,000,000	59,700	67	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Hawaii	1990	1,000,000	10,900	92	1	0	95	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Idaho	1990	1,500,000	83,600	18	15	7	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Illinois	1990	12,000,000	149,700	80	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Indiana	1990	6,000,000	37,200	161	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Iowa	1990	3,000,000	71,400	42	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Kansas	1990	3,000,000	82,400	36	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Kentucky	1990	3,500,000	40,400	87	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Louisiana	1990	4,000,000	52,400	76	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Maine	1990	1,000,000	33,000	30	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Maryland	1990	5,000,000	10,400	481	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Massachusetts	1990	6,000,000	10,400	577	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Michigan	1990	9,000,000	96,900	93	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Minnesota	1990	4,000,000	86,900	46	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Mississippi	1990	2,500,000	47,000	53	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Missouri	1990	3,000,000	69,700	43	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Montana	1990	1,000,000	147,000	7	15	7	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Nebraska	1990	1,500,000	77,000	19	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Nevada	1990	1,500,000	110,000	14	15	7	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
New Hampshire	1990	1,000,000	9,300	108	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
New Jersey	1990	8,500,000	19,200	443	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
New Mexico	1990	1,500,000	121,000	12	15	7	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
New York	1990	19,000,000	54,500	349	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
North Carolina	1990	7,000,000	51,900	135	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
North Dakota	1990	1,000,000	70,600	14	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Ohio	1990	11,000,000	44,800	245	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Oklahoma	1990	2,500,000	69,700	36	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Oregon	1990	3,000,000	46,300	65	15	7	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Pennsylvania	1990	12,000,000	46,000	261	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rhode Island	1990	1,000,000	1,500	667	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
South Carolina	1990	3,000,000	32,000	94	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
South Dakota	1990	1,000,000	77,000	13	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Tennessee	1990	4,000,000	52,400	76	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Texas	1990	17,000,000	69,700	244	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Utah	1990	2,000,000	84,900	24	15	7	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Vermont	1990	1,000,000	9,600	104	15	1	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Virginia	1990	6,000,000	40,400	148	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Washington	1990	4,000,000	71,400	56	15	7	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
West Virginia	1990	1,500,000	62,000	24	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Wisconsin	1990	5,000,000	65,900	76	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Wyoming	1990	1,000,000	97,800	10	35	6	78	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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(Continued on Page 10)

## Reagents

They told a UN Conference on Trade and Development subcommittee in Geneva Thursday that preliminary studies on the idea were in part inaccurate and probably impractical. But Third World delegates insisted the subcommittee had done enough research and should begin drafting the outline of an international agreement to help poor countries process and market their goods.

"We believe the failure of many developing countries to develop an attractive investment climate is perhaps the most important obstacle to their increased participation in these fields," U.S. delegate Donald Phillips said. Magdy Hefny, the Egyptian representative criticized what he said was the increasing dominance of multinational companies in the processing and marketing of Third World raw materials.

**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.

**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**McDonnell, Fokker End Pact to Build Airliner**

ST. LOUIS — McDonnell Douglas said Friday that it and Fokker of the Netherlands have terminated their agreement to design and possibly produce a new 150-seat airliner because the current economic problems of world airlines have severely curtailed demand for new aircraft.

The two companies signed a memorandum of understanding under which they have been working since May on the proposed airliner.

McDonnell Douglas said it will continue design work on a 150-passenger airliner and will continue to discuss joint venture possibilities with potential partners. It added that it will also continue to work on derivatives of its DC-9 and DC-10 jetliners.

**Kaiser Steel Finally Agrees to Bid by Hiller Group**

LOS ANGELES — Kaiser Steel said Thursday that it has agreed in principle to be bought for \$55.25 a share by an investor group that it spun twice last year. A final agreement, which may involve a price of \$414 million, would conclude four months of buy-out attempts by a group headed by San Francisco area investor Stanley Hiller Jr.

The struggling steelmaker rejected an offer in December only \$1.25 a share, or about \$8 million, lower. But a Kaiser spokeswoman said, "There was so much uncertainty in the customers' minds about who is going to be the owner of the company in the near future... [that] it was just so difficult to conduct business in that kind of atmosphere."

**CII-Honeywell Blames Loan Costs for Loss**

PARIS — CII-Honeywell Bull, which is expected to be nationalized, said Friday that 1981 results were severely affected by the sharp rise in borrowing costs and the need to obtain considerable financing to fund its growth.

The company, a 47-percent-owned subsidiary of Honeywell Inc., earlier announced a net profit of 430.1 million francs (\$7.19 million) for the year, compared with a profit of 180.2 million francs in 1980.

The company said that as a result of being seriously under-capitalized, the group was forced to finance most of its growth with loans at high interest rates.

**Hitachi to Triple Chip Production in U.S.**

TOKYO — Hitachi said Friday it is expanding facilities at its semiconductor subsidiary in Dallas, Texas, to triple capacity by the middle of the year.

But it denied a report in the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun that it plans to set up a second plant to make very large scale integrated circuits.

**Bouygues Buys Controlling Interest in Drouot**

PARIS — Bouygues, the French public works and construction group, has acquired a 66 percent controlling interest in the Drouot insurance group for 278.7 million francs, (\$48 million) in agreement with the group, the company has said.

Bouygues bought 250 franc nominal value shares at 691 francs apiece and said Thursday it has offered to buy all outstanding shares between Feb. 5 and Feb. 25 at the same price.

**Marathon to Spend \$1.3 Billion in 1982**

FINDLAY, Ohio — Marathon Oil will spend an estimated \$1.3 billion on capital expansion and exploration programs this year, mostly for developing oil and gas production, president Harold Hoopman said Friday.

He also said Marathon directors declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 10.

**Tin Squeeze Seen Forcing LME to Play Waiting Game**

LONDON — The London Metal Exchange will find it hard to restore more direct trading in the tin market unless there are no offers of immediate delivery, LME dealers said Friday.

Until such offers dry up, a market cannot be called a corner, they said. The bulk of readily available tin remains in the hands of the buyer who has dominated the tin scene for the past seven months.

And unless there is a sudden drop in demand for tin, LME's dealers will find it hard to restore more direct trading in the tin market unless there are no offers of immediate delivery, LME dealers said Friday.

The major buyer, widely believed to have links with Malaysia, now probably holds physical stocks of tin equal to world supply production for several years as well as U.S. surplus tin sales.

Dealers said this "individual" needs only to sit back to obtain a \$120 a ton per day penalty from sellers unable to fulfill their sales contracts to "him" instead of openly trading at daily rates, which hit a record Friday of \$3,990 a metric ton. At the end of last June the price was \$3,350.

The withdrawal of tin from circulation means merchants and consumers are having to compete actively for limited supplies on the LME, the world's only open market for the metal.

A key problem is that the physical stocks are not held by an LME member and therefore only moral pressure can be exerted on the holders of tin to help the current squeeze. But the record prices have caused many tin consumers to defer deliveries and even to lend any spare stocks they hold, traders said.

The delivery problems have been accentuated this month by delayed shipments from the United States, where international traders bought U.S. surplus strategic stockpile tin to fill their commitments on the LME.

In addition, tin production in Malaysia, the world's largest producer and exporter of the metal, slipped in December from November, the government said, though it gave no reasons for the decline.

Meanwhile, forward prices are being left far behind the dramatic rise in spot metal. The three months quotation fell \$5 Friday to show a discount of \$945 a ton on the cash price. This compares with less than \$500 a ton following the LME's move Tuesday to limit the penalty for deferring delivery and \$150 in June.

Southwest Bank in Florida has elected Joseph E. Thomsen vice president and senior European representative, based in London. He replaces Richard B. Geraghty, who returns to the bank's Miami headquarters.

Edgar J. Roberts, formally managing director of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Inc. in New York, has been appointed treasurer of the Manila-based Asian Development Bank.

Gottas-Larsen Shipping Corp., headquartered in Hamilton, Bermuda, has elected Harry E. Fitzgibbon to the company's board of directors. Mr. Fitzgibbon is a director of Hambros Bank Ltd. of London and chairman of Anglo Nordic Shipping Ltd.

National Gypsum Co. of Dallas has announced the election to its board of Edward J. Kilian, corporate group vice president.

Blagio (Gino) Giordano has been appointed director of export sales management with Audiovox Corp., a Hauppauge, N.Y., based audio-visual equipment company. He replaces John Callahan who has retired because of illness.

Joseph S. Sine has joined the Chicago Mercantile Exchange as vice president for public affairs with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

Selincourt Ltd., a British textile and garment manufacturer, announced that Sir David Nicolson joined the board as a non-executive director.

**Ford Says 1981 Loss Will Top \$1 Billion; Impact Seen on UAW Talks**

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

DEARBORN, Mich. — Ford Motor Co. will post a loss "slightly in excess of \$1 billion" when it officially reports its results for 1981 later this month, according to a company executive.

Peter J. Pestillo, the company's vice president for labor relations, made the disclosure late Thursday in response to an inquiry from the United Automobile Workers union. Ford currently is engaged in negotiations with the union, seeking to exchange assurances of greater job security for wage and benefit concessions.

A \$1 billion loss for 1981, which would be generally in line with the expectations of financial analysts, would indicate that Ford lost about \$286 million in the fourth quarter of the year.

In the first three quarters of the year, the company had a cumulative loss of \$714 million. Ford is to report its fourth-quarter results in a few days.

The 1981 loss, when sales were down 6 percent from 1980, comes after a \$1.5-billion loss in 1980 and is expected to have an impact on the labor negotiations.

Donald F. Ephlin, head of the union's Ford department, said: "The projected loss of more than \$1 billion by Ford Motor Co. for 1981 is serious, although not unexpected. Coming as it does on the heels of a comparable loss for 1980, it serves to underscore our concern for the job security of Ford workers."

General Motors has already reported a profit of \$333 million for 1981, while the remaining member of Detroit's Big Three automakers, Chrysler, is expected to report a loss of about \$500 million.

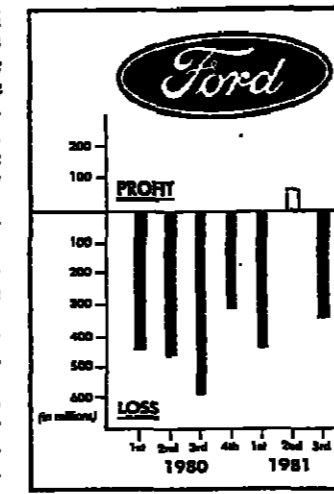
The size of Ford's loss, and its decision to eliminate its first-quarter dividend payment, may make acceptance of concessions by unionized workers easier than at General Motors, where talks on a new contract broke down last week, largely because of opposition among rank-and-file workers.

[Ford and the UAW resumed main talks Friday, and negotiators weekend bargaining on possible cost-saving concessions by the UAW. The Associated Press reported. Mr. Pestillo said salaried employees should not have to give up anything more under the new 31-month pact sought by Ford.]

[Ford has cut its white collar workforce 50 percent in the past two years. Recently, it slashed benefits, including vacations, for the remaining salaried employees.]

[The UAW has made "equality of sacrifice" a big issue in the negotiations at Ford and GM. Mr. Ephlin said the union will stick to its request for equal treatment for all Ford hourly employees, management and "others who have a stake in the Ford system."]

During the negotiations with GM, the company repeatedly said that failure to secure a new contract with lower labor costs would result in plant closings and the assignment of more component manufacture to non-union subcontractors.



GM took its first actions in that regard Thursday, announcing that it would close its Fisher Body plant in the Cleveland suburb of Euclid within a year, idling 1,115 employees. A GM spokesman said the interior trim products made at

**Fed Reaffirms Money Supply Goal**

By John M. Berry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker is expected to tell Congress next week that the Fed is sticking to its guns.

The Federal Open Market Committee, which sets monetary policy for the central bank, met this week and basically reaffirmed its goal of holding money supply growth to a range of 2 1/2 percent to 3 1/2 percent from the fourth quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1982.

In addition, the Fed will be aiming at the midpoint of that range, Mr. Volcker is expected to announce. Treasury Secretary Donald L. Regan, speaking just on behalf of the Treasury, recently urged the Fed to seek money growth in the upper third of that range.

None of this will come as any surprise to financial markets, because Mr. Volcker has been making a particularly tough line in public statements about the need to keep a tight rein on money growth until there is more progress in reducing inflation. Other Fed officials have taken a similar stance.

Mr. Volcker and the other officials acknowledge they do not wish their role, which in the short run is putting them in the position of forcing up interest rates in the midst of a continuing recession to contain the recent surge in money growth.

Mr. Volcker's message will be delivered to the House Banking Committee only two days after President Reagan sends Congress his fiscal 1983 budget with an estimated \$90 billion deficit — a deficit many analysts believe ultimately will turn out to be far larger. Moreover, with the prospect of large continuing deficits, the Fed feels it is the only anti-inflation game in town.

Explosive Growth

The money-supply measure M-1, which includes currency in circulation and checking deposits at financial institutions, grew 5 percent from the fourth quarter of 1980 to the fourth quarter of 1981. The Fed was aiming roughly for 7 percent, though it expressed it differently because of a special allowance it made last year for the rapid expansion of negotiable-order-of-purchase withdrawal accounts across the country.

But an article in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Quarterly Review published Thursday

said that the explosive growth of money market mutual funds, many of which allow check-writing privileges, reduced the growth of M-1 by about 3.9 percentage points.

The money funds' unique combination of high yields and liquidity may have provided a "resting place" for funds not needed immediately for transactions purposes, cutting the public's demand for checking deposits at financial institutions, the article said.

Funds Switched

Such rapid changes in the way in which the public chooses to hold its money vastly complicate hitting any particular money growth target. For instance, Fed officials believe much of the surge in money in December and January was the result of an unusual combination of circumstances.

The public apparently was reducing its holding of small certificates of deposit and increasing its use of NOW accounts. One theory at the Fed is that the extremely unsettled conditions in financial markets have led investors to place the funds from maturing small certificates of deposit temporarily in NOW accounts.

Such CDs are not part of M-1, while the NOW accounts are. Another factor in the surge may have been "window dressing" by both banks and corporations trying to make their balance sheets look more liquid at year's end, one Fed official said.

Whatever the source of the surge, the Fed underscored its intention of keeping money tight by telling money banks this week that they should not be borrowing so frequently directly from the Fed when they need funds to meet their reserve requirements. With some of the banks forced to turn to the market to replace the Fed's loans, some short-term interest rates rose sharply.

Rising interest rates this far into a recession are hardly standard medicine, and Fed officials are aware that their actions could hurt the recovery expected later this year.

But despite the unhappiness frequently expressed this week at the Federal Open Market Committee meeting about their dilemma, the Fed shows no sign of changing its course, even to the small degree suggested by Mr. Regan.

Kreditbank Buys Interest

BRUSSELS — Kreditbank said Friday it has acquired a more than 50 percent shareholding in Bankverein Bremen from Adco Bank, Frankfurt, but gave no financial details. It said Bankverein Bremen showed steady growth of deposits and loans in recent years and encouraging results were expected for 1981.

Mr. Oetiba stressed, however, that OPEC's benchmark price of \$34 a barrel for Saudi light crude would not be changed. Lowering that price, around which other OPEC members set their prices, "is out of the question," he said.

"We have to try to balance the market," he said. He added that if he called a special meeting, "we will discuss the whole thing."

prices, production, the whole market situation."

[British National Oil Corp. is proposing to cut prices of all grades of British North Sea oil by \$1.50 a barrel, according to industry sources, Reuters reported Friday.]

[Sources said BNOC proposed that the cuts take effect shortly. According to market analysts, major British producers are likely to accept the proposal.]

Mr. Oetiba said OPEC output had now fallen to below 20 million barrels a day. At their peak, OPEC countries produced 31 million barrels daily in 1979.

OPEC's next regularly scheduled meeting is in May. At its last meeting, in December, some OPEC members cut their prices in hopes of arresting the decline in prices on spot markets. The price weakness is largely the result of sluggish demand caused by conservation and recession in industrialized countries.

The Gulf news agency reported Friday that oilmen, bankers and economists will meet Tuesday in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates, to discuss developments in the international oil markets.

The agency said those expected to attend include Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani; his Kuwaiti counterpart, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah; and Abdul Aziz Kurishi, chairman of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority.

Because of layoffs during the last six weeks, Discoverie's workforce has shrunk from 800 to 250. The company said last week that it would close its Carson plant at the end of February. The company other operations, except management of the patent portfolio, will be closed down during the next three to five months, said a Discoverie spokesman.

ADVERTISEMENT

**MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.**  
(CORP.)

The Board of Directors of Makita Electric Works, Ltd. has announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on February 20th, 1982 (Tokyo time) will be entitled to receive a 10% grade distribution of new shares. Consequently the undersigned designated div. exp. no. 26 of the CDRs for this purpose.

In Japan the shares will be traded ex-bonus as from February 17th, 1982.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, 28th January 1982.

**Yield Record Set in Sale Of U.S. Bonds**

By Michael Quint  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Treasury sold new 14 percent bonds Thursday at an average yield of 14.56 percent, a record for a new 30-year issue that showed the extreme reluctance of investors to buy long-term bonds even though inflation has subsided.

The high yield — up from 13.9 percent a week ago and 12 1/2 percent in late November — seemed to confirm Wall Street warnings that large budget deficits are pushing up interest rates. Early last November, the Treasury sold similar bonds at a 14.1 percent yield, but since then budget deficit estimates for the fiscal years 1983 and 1984 have expanded sharply.

Despite this, Treasury officials had little choice but to crowd into the credit markets this week with \$20 billion of short- and long-term issues that raised about \$6.7 billion of new cash. Treasury officials estimated last week that they needed to raise \$41.25 billion of new cash this quarter to cover a fiscal 1982 deficit estimated by private analysts and some government officials at \$100 million.

Although Treasury officials have been predicting lower interest rates since the earliest days of the Reagan administration, the credit markets have not shared that optimism.

By the time the smoke cleared from this week's financings, yields for the new three-year, 10-year and 30-year Treasury issues were all significantly higher than the levels estimated before the auctions began.

Government securities dealers said that investor demand strengthened Thursday afternoon when prices were much lower than earlier in the week but overall demand had been modest. They said they owned the vast bulk of the securities bought at this week's note and bond auctions.

Investment bankers and investment advisers acknowledged that yields of more than 14 percent were attractive compared with recent inflation, but they offered a variety of reasons why investors were not more enthusiastic.

According to institutional salesmen in the government securities market, maturity extension for most portfolio managers these days means issues due in no more than 10 years.

'81 Machinery Orders In Japan Hit Record

TOKYO — Industrial machinery orders received by Japanese firms rose 10.5 percent to a record 5.67 trillion yen (\$24.26 billion) in 1981, the Industrial Machinery Association said Friday.

Domestic orders last year rose 8.2 percent to a record 3.56 trillion yen. Export orders gained 14.7 percent to 2.11 trillion yen, just short of the 1979 record of 2.14 trillion yen.

the plant would be made at other GM facilities and by outside suppliers.

The union's leadership, rebuffed by dissidents at its GM locals, said: "It was our hope that a revised agreement could be reached that would have resulted in limits on plant closings, such as this one, as well as greater overall job security and controls over outsourcing of UAW-GM work. Unfortunately, we could not conclude such an agreement."

[GM's Canadian unit said it will lay off 2,539 workers at its trim and transmission plants in Windsor, Ontario, for one week because of high stocks of trim products and transmissions created by shut-downs at U.S. plants, Reuters reported.]

U.S. Layoffs Near Record

DETROIT (UPI) — U.S. automakers said Thursday they have 245,400 workers on indefinite layoff, the second highest total after

ter a record 248,650 last August. Eighteen car plants were closed this week to reduce inventories — eight by GM, six by Ford, three by Chrysler and one by AMC.

Also Thursday, Ward's Automotive Reports said U.S. automakers this week planned to build 59,823 cars, down 51 percent from the same week last year.

Year-to-date car and truck production is 34.7 percent behind that of the first five weeks of 1981, the industry trade paper said.

The indefinite layoffs included 139,000 at GM, 54,600 at Ford, 45,400 at Chrysler, 5,550 at AMC and 850 at Volkswagen of America.

Chrysler announced it will phase out a Detroit plant that makes chassis parts and assemblies body panels for cars and trucks by the end of the 1983 model year.

But the company will reopen a Detroit area plant it was unable to sell. The plant will be converted into a high technology engineering center for research and development.

**Prices Gain on NYSE; Money Supply Drops**

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, bolstered by strength in airline issues, closed higher Friday. Trading was active as investors expected the money supply figure to show a decline of about \$2 billion to \$6 billion when it is released after the market's close.

Later the Federal Reserve reported that the basic measure of the money supply known as M-1 fell \$1.4 billion to \$447.6 billion in week ended Jan. 27, after seasonal and benchmark revisions. However, a New York Federal Reserve Bank spokesman said the M-1 decline would have been \$3.2 billion if the effects of new seasonal adjustment factors and revisions to include data from small banks had been included.

The stock market traded in a narrow range the morning but began to firm in the afternoon. The Dow Jones industrial average closed up four points to 851.03 after being up more than six points earlier. Advances led declines by more than two to one as volume approximated Thursday's 53.30 million shares.

Analysts said the market has been particularly concerned about the money supply because of fears that the Federal Reserve could tighten monetary policy further to stem recent strong money growth.

They said the market sustained a rally that began late Thursday when the Dow index neared the 840 level and found considerable support among professional investors. An improvement in the bond market in the afternoon aided the stock market, they added.

New data on unemployment declined slightly in January from December's level, while unexpected, had relatively little impact, the analysts noted. They said the decline could at least partly reflect technical factors.

In company news, Chemical New York and Florida National Banks of Florida reached a definitive merger agreement in an effort to thwart a hostile takeover at

tempt by Southeast Banking Corp., Florida's largest bank holding company.

On the trading floor, airlines, which historically have been strong in February, were among the strongest issues, dominating the active list.

Northwest Orient rose 2 1/2 to 27 1/2, while American Airlines was up one to 11 1/2 and Trans World gained 1 1/2 to 18 1/2, all in active trading. UAL was 1 1/2 higher at 17 and Delta climbed 1 1/2 to 26 1/2.

McDonnell Douglas was lower, however.

Bank stocks were also strong, with Chase Manhattan up 1 1/2 to 59 1/2, Morgan 4 1/2 to 55 1/2 and Citibank one to 25 1/2.

**U.S. Deficit Up 10% in '81**

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit on a balance-of-payments basis was \$27.8 billion last year, 9.9 percent higher than in 1980, with \$9.3 billion of the red ink in the fourth quarter, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The latest measure of the trade deficit excluded military trade and reflects certain adjustments to the figures to compensate for technical factors.

On Jan. 28, the department reported last year's merchandise trade deficit without the adjustments reached \$39.7 billion, the third worst on record.

The new figures showed that exports increased 5.4 percent in 1981 while imports went up 5.9 percent. All figures were seasonally adjusted.

The department said the nation's trade surplus with Western Europe "declined sharply" while the deficits with Japan and Canada increased. Over the year the surplus in trade with Latin America increased although it decreased during the fourth quarter.

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 5, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	2.54	4.78	109.45	63.10	16.97	6.27	126.75	23.35
Amsterdam	2.54	4.78	109.45	63.10	16.97	6.27	126.75	23.35
Bremen (n)	39.9	74.54	17.025	6.708	1.189	15.542	—	21.245
Frankfurt	2.242	4.272	—	2.311	19.21	—	—	38.82
London (n)	1.9355	—	4.35	11.093	2.872	7.76	24.97	14.395
Algeria	1.25126	2.02710	235.18	218.29	—	88.220	21.240	143.28
New York	—	—	8.25	0.1672	—	8.250	—	0.1682
Paris	5.75	11.148	254.28	—	4.751	4.2200	14.9125	71.95
Zurich	1.8825	3.58	88.32	—	0.1884	73.225	4.7125	—
ECU	1.8444	0.5017	2.4456	0.2598	1.20934	2.845	47.002	1.963

Dollar Values								
	2.54	4.78	109.45	63.10	16.97	6.27	126.75	23.35
Switzerland	2.54	4.78	109.45	63.10	16.97	6.27	126.75	23.35
Belgium	39.9	74.54	17.025	6.708	1.189	15.542	—	21.245
Canada	1.25126	2.02710	235.18	218.29	—	88.220	21.240	143.28
Denmark	5.75	11.148	254.28	—	4.751	4.2200	14.9125	71.95
Finland	1.8825	3.58	88.32	—	0.1884	73.225	4.7125	—
France	1.8444	0.5017	2.4456	0.2598	1.20934	2.845	47.002	1.963
Germany	2.54	4.78	109.45	63.10	16.97	6.27	126.75	23.35
Italy	39.9	74.54	17.025	6.708	1.189	15.542	—	21.245
Japan	1.25126	2.02710	235.18	218.29	—	88.220	21.240	143.28
Netherlands	5.75	11.148	254.28	—	4.751	4.2200	14.9125	71.95
Portugal	1.8825	3.58	88.32	—	0.1884	73.225	4.7125	—
Spain	1.8444	0.5017	2.4456	0.2598	1.20934	2.845	47.002	1.963
Sweden	2.54	4.78	109.45	63.10	16.97	6.27	126.75	23.35
Switzerland	39.9	74.54	17.025	6.708	1.189	15.542	—	21.245
United Kingdom	1.25126	2.02710	235.18	218.29	—	88.220	21.240	143.28
United States	5.75	11.148	254.28	—	4.751	4.2200	14.9125	71.95
West Germany	1.8825	3.58	88.32	—	0.1884	73.225	4.7125	—
Yugoslavia	1.8444	0.5017	2.4456	0.2598	1.20934	2.845	47.002	1.963



## U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Feb. 5, 1982

Open High Low Settle Chg.

<b>FRESH BROILERS</b> 50,000 lbs. cash per lb.					
Feb	45.87	45.93	45.88	45.92	+30
Mar	46.00	46.05	46.00	46.04	+30
Apr	46.10	46.15	46.10	46.14	+30
May	46.20	46.25	46.20	46.24	+30
Jun	46.30	46.35	46.30	46.34	+30
Jul	46.40	46.45	46.40	46.44	+30
Aug	46.50	46.55	46.50	46.54	+30
Sep	46.60	46.65	46.60	46.64	+30
Oct	46.70	46.75	46.70	46.74	+30
Nov	46.80	46.85	46.80	46.84	+30
Dec	46.90	46.95	46.90	46.94	+30
Jan	47.00	47.05	47.00	47.04	+30

Prev. sales 14.

Prev. day's open int 254.50 up 1.

LUMBER

12x40 (100 ft. pils per 1,000 bbl.)					
Feb	144.00	144.10	144.00	144.00	+10
Mar	144.10	144.20	144.10	144.10	+10
Apr	144.20	144.30	144.20	144.20	+10
May	144.30	144.40	144.30	144.30	+10
Jun	144.40	144.50	144.40	144.40	+10
Jul	144.50	144.60	144.50	144.50	+10
Aug	144.60	144.70	144.60	144.60	+10
Sep	144.70	144.80	144.70	144.70	+10
Oct	144.80	144.90	144.80	144.80	+10
Nov	144.90	145.00	144.90	144.90	+10
Dec	145.00	145.10	145.00	145.00	+10
Jan	145.10	145.20	145.10	145.10	+10
Feb	145.20	145.30	145.20	145.20	+10
Mar	145.30	145.40	145.30	145.30	+10
Apr	145.40	145.50	145.40	145.40	+10
May	145.50	145.60	145.50	145.50	+10
Jun	145.60	145.70	145.60	145.60	+10
Jul	145.70	145.80	145.70	145.70	+10
Aug	145.80	145.90	145.80	145.80	+10
Sep	145.90	146.00	145.90	145.90	+10
Oct	146.00	146.10	146.00	146.00	+10
Nov	146.10	146.20	146.10	146.10	+10
Dec	146.20	146.30	146.20	146.20	+10
Jan	146.30	146.40	146.30	146.30	+10
Feb	146.40	146.50	146.40	146.40	+10
Mar	146.50	146.60	146.50	146.50	+10
Apr	146.60	146.70	146.60	146.60	+10
May	146.70	146.80	146.70	146.70	+10
Jun	146.80	146.90	146.80	146.80	+10
Jul	146.90	147.00	146.90	146.90	+10
Aug	147.00	147.10	147.00	147.00	+10
Sep	147.10	147.20	147.10	147.10	+10
Oct	147.20	147.30	147.20	147.20	+10
Nov	147.30	147.40	147.30	147.30	+10
Dec	147.40	147.50	147.40	147.40	+10
Jan	147.50	147.60	147.50	147.50	+10
Feb	147.60	147.70	147.60	147.60	+10
Mar	147.70	147.80	147.70	147.70	+10
Apr	147.80	147.90	147.80	147.80	+10
May	147.90	148.00	147.90	147.90	+10
Jun	148.00	148.10	148.00	148.00	+10
Jul	148.10	148.20	148.10	148.10	+10
Aug	148.20	148.30	148.20	148.20	+10
Sep	148.30	148.40	148.30	148.30	+10
Oct	148.40	148.50	148.40	148.40	+10
Nov	148.50	148.60	148.50	148.50	+10
Dec	148.60	148.70	148.60	148.60	+10
Jan	148.70	148.80	148.70	148.70	+10
Feb	148.80	148.90	148.80	148.80	+10
Mar	148.90	149.00	148.90	148.90	+10
Apr	149.00	149.10	149.00	149.00	+10
May	149.10	149.20	149.10	149.10	+10
Jun	149.20	149.30	149.20	149.20	+10
Jul	149.30	149.40	149.30	149.30	+10
Aug	149.40	149.50	149.40	149.40	+10
Sep	149.50	149.60	149.50	149.50	+10
Oct	149.60	149.70	149.60	149.60	+10
Nov	149.70	149.80	149.70	149.70	+10
Dec	149.80	149.90	149.80	149.80	+10
Jan	149.90	150.00	149.90	149.90	+10
Feb	150.00	150.10	150.00	150.00	+10
Mar	150.10	150.20	150.10	150.10	+10
Apr	150.20	150.30	150.20	150.20	+10
May	150.30	150.40	150.30	150.30	+10
Jun	150.40	150.50	150.40	150.40	+10
Jul	150.50	150.60	150.50	150.50	+10
Aug	150.60	150.70	150.60	150.60	+10
Sep	150.70	150.80	150.70	150.70	+10
Oct	150.80	150.90	150.80	150.80	+10
Nov	150.90	151.00	150.90	150.90	+10
Dec	151.00	151.10	151.00	151.00	+10
Jan	151.10	151.20	151.10	151.10	+10
Feb	151.20	151.30	151.20	151.20	+10
Mar	151.30	151.40	151.30	151.30	+10
Apr	151.40	151.50	151.40	151.40	+10
May	151.50	151.60	151.50	151.50	+10
Jun	151.60	151.70	151.60	151.60	+10
Jul	151.70	151.80	151.70	151.70	+10
Aug	151.80	151.90	151.80	151.80	+10
Sep	151.90	152.00	151.90	151.90	+10
Oct	152.00	152.10	152.00	152.00	+10
Nov	152.10	152.20	152.10	152.10	+10
Dec	152.20	152.30	152.20	152.20	+10
Jan	152.30	152.40	152.30	152.30	+10
Feb	152.40	152.50	152.40	152.40	+10
Mar	152.50	152.60	152.50	152.50	+10
Apr	152.60	152.70	152.60	152.60	+10
May	152.70	152.80	152.70	152.70	+10
Jun	152.80	152.90	152.80	152.80	+10
Jul	152.90	153.00	152.90	152.90	+10
Aug	153.00	153.10	153.00	153.00	+10
Sep	153.10	153.20	153.10	153.10	+10
Oct	153.20	153.30	153.20	153.20	+10
Nov	153.30	153.40	153.30	153.30	+10
Dec	153.40	153.50	153.40	153.40	+10
Jan	153.50	153.60	153.50	153.50	+10
Feb	153.60	153.70	153.60	153.60	+10
Mar	153.70	153.80	153.70	153.70	+10
Apr	153.80	153.90	153.80	153.80	+10
May	153.90	154.00	153.90	153.90	+10
Jun	154.00	154.10	154.00	154.00	+10
Jul	154.10	154.20	154.10	154.10	+10
Aug	154.20	154.30	154.20	154.20	+10
Sep	154.30	154.40	154.30	154.30	+10
Oct	154.40	154.50	154.40	154.40	+10
Nov	154.50	154.60	154.50	154.50	+10
Dec	154.60	154.70	154.60	154.60	+10
Jan	154.70	154.80	154.70	154.70	+10
Feb	154.80	154.90	154.80	154.80	+10
Mar	154.90	155.00	154.90	154.90	+10
Apr	155.00	155.10	155.00	155.00	+10
May	155.10	155.20	155.10	155.10	+10
Jun	155.20	155.30	155.20	155.20	+10
Jul	155.30	155.40	155.30	155.30	+10
Aug	155.40	155.50	155.40	155.40	+10
Sep	155.50	155.60	155.50	155.50	+10
Oct	155.60	155.70	155.60	155.60	+10
Nov	155.70	155.80	155.70	155.70	+10
Dec	155.80	155.90	155.80	155.80	+10
Jan	155.90	156.00	155.90	155.90	+10
Feb	156.00	156.10	156.00	156.00	+10
Mar	156.10	156.20	156.10	156.10	+10
Apr	156.20	156.30	156.20	156.20	+10
May	156.30	156.40	156.30	156.30	+10
Jun	156.40	156.50	156.40	156.40	+10
Jul	156.50	156.60	156.50	156.50	+10
Aug	156.60	156.70	156.60	156.60	+10
Sep	156.70	156.80	156.70	156.70	+10
Oct	156.80	156.90	156.80	156.80	+10
Nov	156.90	157.00	156.90	156.90	+10
Dec	157.00	157.10	157.00	157.00	+10
Jan	157.10	157.20	157.10	157.10	+10
Feb	157.20	157.30	157.20	157.20	+10
Mar	157.30	157.40	157.30	157.30	+10
Apr	157.40	157.50	157.40	157.40	+10
May	157.50	157.60	157.50	157.50	+10
Jun	157.60	157.70	157.60	157.60	+10
Jul	157.70	157.80	157.70	157.70	+10
Aug	157.80	157.90	157.80	157.80	+10
Sep	157.90	158.00	157.90	157.90	+10
Oct	158.00	158.10	158.00	158.00	+10
Nov	158.10	158.20	158.10	158.10	+10
Dec	158.20	158.30	158.20	158.20	+10
Jan	158.30	158.40	158.30	158.30	+10
Feb	158.40	158.50	158.40	158.40	+10
Mar	158.50	158.60	158.50	158.50	+10
Apr	158.60	158.70	158.60	158.60	+10
May	158.70	158.80	158.70	158.70	+10
Jun	158.80	158.90	158.80	158.80	+10
Jul	158.90	159.00	158.90	158.90	+10
Aug	159.00	159.10	159.00	159.00	+10
Sep	159.10	159.20	159.10	159.10	+10
Oct	159.20	159.30	159.20	159.20	+10
Nov	159.30	159.40	159.30	159.30	+10
Dec	159.40	159.50	159.40	159.40	+10
Jan	159.50	159.60	159.50	159.50	+10
Feb	159.60	159.70	159.60	159.60	+10
Mar	159.70	159.80	159.70	159.70	+10
Apr	159.80	159.90	159.80	159.80	+10
May	159.90	160.00	159.90	159.90	+10
Jun	160.00	160.10	160.00	160.00	+10
Jul	160.10	160.20	160.10	160.10	+10
Aug	160.20	160.30	160.20	160.20	+10
Sep	160.30	160.40	160.30	160.30	+10
Oct	160.40	160.50	160.40	160.40	+10
Nov	160.50	160.60	160.50	160.50	+10
Dec	160.60	160.70	160.60	160.60	+10
Jan	160.70	160.80	160.70	160.70	+10
Feb	160.80	160.90	160.80	160.80	+10
Mar	160.90	161.00	160.90	160.90	+10
Apr	161.00	161.10	161.00	161.00	+10
May	161.10	161.20	161.10	161.10	+10
Jun	161.20	161.30	161.20	161.20	+10
Jul	161.30	161.40	161.30	161.30	+10
Aug	161.40	161.50	161.40	161.40	+10
Sep	161.50	161.60	161.50	161.50	+10
Oct	161.60	161.70	161.60	161.60	+10
Nov	161.70	161.80	161.70	161.70	+10
Dec	161.80	161.90	161.80	161.80	+10
Jan	161.90	162.00	161.90	161.90	+10
Feb	162.00	162.10	162.00	162.00	+10
Mar	162.10	162.20	162.10	162.10	+10
Apr	162.2				



# Hess Wins Slalom For Third Victory; Cooper Is Second

By Nick Stout  
New York Times Service

HAUS, Austria — Erika Hess of Switzerland reacted like a champion at a tense moment in her slalom race Friday and was rewarded with her third gold medal of the World Alpine Skiing Championships.

Christin Cooper of the United States was the runner-up and now holds three of the five medals won so far by the American team. Daniela Zini of Italy was third.

In the men's combined event, meanwhile, Michel Vion of France took the gold medal when he finished Friday's downhill in ninth place. He had been fourth in the slalom half of the event. Peter Luescher of Switzerland won the silver medal and Anton Steiner of Austria won the bronze.

Hess, 19, who has also won the giant slalom and the combined event, appeared to lose her balance shortly after starting the morning half of the two-run slalom race Friday. She slid wildly but quickly regained her balance and skied so perfectly the rest of the way that only Maria Rosa Quario of Italy was able to beat her morning result.

## Too Far Backward

"I was probably too nervous," Hess said, explaining that she lost control because she was leaning too far backward. Having recovered, she said, her confidence for the second run grew because she did not believe that Quario would be able to handle the pressure. "I knew she wouldn't," she said.

Quario wound up in fifth place, behind Dorota Tkala, one of the 18-year-old Polish women who have attracted attention on the World Cup tour this winter because of their frequently good results.

Hess has now assumed the world championship in the three events won by Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein in the 1980 Olympics. She needed to ski in more races to do it, however, because at Lake Placid the combined was a paper race. Here it was a separate event.

Wenzel re-injured her knee early this winter and has not been adequately able to defend those titles. She raced for the first time here.

# Lendl Overcomes Flu, Scores First Defeat of Connors

TORONTO — Ivan Lendl, on the verge of defaulting in mid-match because of the flu, held on to score his first victory over Jimmy Connors and gain a semifinal berth in the Canadian Challenge tennis tournament.

Lendl broke Connors' erratic service five times Thursday night to take a 6-4, 6-3 decision. In other matches, John McEnroe clinched a semifinal berth in the round-robin event by beating Vitas Gerulaitis, 7-6, 7-5, and Roscoe Tanner beat Adriano Panatta, 6-3, 7-5.

Andrej Kumpik, the tournament director, said Lendl called him on the court before the first game of the second set and said that because of persistent flu symptoms — he was considering withdrawing — "I said, 'Well, that's your decision,'" Kumpik said.

Lendl had not beaten Connors in eight matches on the sanctioned tournament level. His victory, however, was in a special eight-man event, will not be official. The others playing here are Peter McNamara, who has also qualified for the semifinals with two victories, and Eliot Teltscher.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	31	11	.739
Washington	29	13	.688
New York	28	14	.667
Atlanta	27	15	.643
Charlotte	26	16	.619
Orlando	25	17	.595
Fort Lauderdale	24	18	.571
Washington	23	19	.548
Charlotte	22	20	.524
Orlando	21	21	.500
Fort Lauderdale	20	22	.476
Washington	19	23	.452
Charlotte	18	24	.429
Orlando	17	25	.405
Fort Lauderdale	16	26	.381
Washington	15	27	.357
Charlotte	14	28	.333
Orlando	13	29	.309
Fort Lauderdale	12	30	.286
Washington	11	31	.262
Charlotte	10	32	.238
Orlando	9	33	.214
Fort Lauderdale	8	34	.190
Washington	7	35	.167
Charlotte	6	36	.143
Orlando	5	37	.119
Fort Lauderdale	4	38	.095
Washington	3	39	.071
Charlotte	2	40	.048
Orlando	1	41	.024
Fort Lauderdale	0	42	.000
Washington	0	43	.000
Charlotte	0	44	.000
Orlando	0	45	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	46	.000
Washington	0	47	.000
Charlotte	0	48	.000
Orlando	0	49	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	50	.000
Washington	0	51	.000
Charlotte	0	52	.000
Orlando	0	53	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	54	.000
Washington	0	55	.000
Charlotte	0	56	.000
Orlando	0	57	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	58	.000
Washington	0	59	.000
Charlotte	0	60	.000
Orlando	0	61	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	62	.000
Washington	0	63	.000
Charlotte	0	64	.000
Orlando	0	65	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	66	.000
Washington	0	67	.000
Charlotte	0	68	.000
Orlando	0	69	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	70	.000
Washington	0	71	.000
Charlotte	0	72	.000
Orlando	0	73	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	74	.000
Washington	0	75	.000
Charlotte	0	76	.000
Orlando	0	77	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	78	.000
Washington	0	79	.000
Charlotte	0	80	.000
Orlando	0	81	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	82	.000
Washington	0	83	.000
Charlotte	0	84	.000
Orlando	0	85	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	86	.000
Washington	0	87	.000
Charlotte	0	88	.000
Orlando	0	89	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	90	.000
Washington	0	91	.000
Charlotte	0	92	.000
Orlando	0	93	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	94	.000
Washington	0	95	.000
Charlotte	0	96	.000
Orlando	0	97	.000
Fort Lauderdale	0	98	.000
Washington	0	99	.000
Charlotte	0	100	.000

## NHL Standings

WATKINS CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Montreal	31	11	.739
Quebec	29	13	.688
Ottawa	28	14	.667
Calgary	27	15	.643
Edmonton	26	16	.619
Winnipeg	25	17	.595
Manitoba	24	18	.571
St. Louis	23	19	.548
St. Paul	22	20	.524
Chicago	21	21	.500
Philadelphia	20	22	.476
Pittsburgh	19	23	.452
Columbus	18	24	.429
Washington	17	25	.405
Carolina	16	26	.381
Florida	15	27	.357
Atlanta	14	28	.333
San Jose	13	29	.309
Los Angeles	12	30	.286
San Diego	11	31	.262
Phoenix	10	32	.238
San Jose	9	33	.214
Los Angeles	8	34	.190
San Diego	7	35	.167
Phoenix	6	36	.143
San Jose	5	37	.119
Los Angeles	4	38	.095
San Diego	3	39	.071
Phoenix	2	40	.048
San Jose	1	41	.024
Los Angeles	0	42	.000
San Diego	0	43	.000
Phoenix	0	44	.000
San Jose	0	45	.000
Los Angeles	0	46	.000
San Diego	0	47	.000
Phoenix	0	48	.000
San Jose	0	49	.000
Los Angeles	0	50	.000
San Diego	0	51	.000
Phoenix	0	52	.000
San Jose	0	53	.000
Los Angeles	0	54	.000
San Diego	0	55	.000
Phoenix	0	56	.000
San Jose	0	57	.000
Los Angeles	0	58	.000
San Diego	0	59	.000
Phoenix	0	60	.000
San Jose	0	61	.000
Los Angeles	0	62	.000
San Diego	0	63	.000
Phoenix	0	64	.000
San Jose	0	65	.000
Los Angeles	0	66	.000
San Diego	0	67	.000
Phoenix	0	68	.000
San Jose	0	69	.000
Los Angeles	0	70	.000
San Diego	0	71	.000
Phoenix	0	72	.000
San Jose	0	73	.000
Los Angeles	0	74	.000
San Diego	0	75	.000
Phoenix	0	76	.000
San Jose	0	77	.000
Los Angeles	0	78	.000
San Diego	0	79	.000
Phoenix	0	80	.000
San Jose	0	81	.000
Los Angeles	0	82	.000
San Diego	0	83	.000
Phoenix	0	84	.000
San Jose	0	85	.000
Los Angeles	0	86	.000
San Diego	0	87	.000
Phoenix	0	88	.000
San Jose	0	89	.000
Los Angeles	0	90	.000
San Diego	0	91	.000
Phoenix	0	92	.000
San Jose	0	93	.000
Los Angeles	0	94	.000
San Diego	0	95	.000
Phoenix	0	96	.000
San Jose	0	97	.000
Los Angeles	0	98	.000
San Diego	0	99	.000
Phoenix	0	100	.000

## College Basketball

EAST			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Duquesne	26	11	.706
Marquette	25	12	.676
St. Francis (Pa.)	24	13	.647
St. Francis (N.Y.)	23	14	.619
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	22	15	.595
St. Joseph's (N.Y.)	21	16	.568
St. Vincent's	20	17	.541
St. John's	19	18	.514
St. Bonaventure	18	19	.486
St. Peter's	17	20	.459
St. Francis (Ill.)	16	21	.432
St. Francis (Ind.)	15	22	.405
St. Francis (N.J.)	14	23	.378
St. Francis (N.C.)	13	24	.351
St. Francis (S.C.)	12	25	.324
St. Francis (Ga.)	11	26	.297
St. Francis (La.)	10	27	.270
St. Francis (Mo.)	9	28	.243
St. Francis (Ky.)	8	29	.216
St. Francis (W. Va.)	7	30	.189
St. Francis (Ark.)	6	31	.162
St. Francis (Tex.)	5	32	.135
St. Francis (Okla.)	4	33	.108
St. Francis (Neb.)	3	34	.081
St. Francis (Iowa)	2	35	.054
St. Francis (Wis.)	1	36	.027
St. Francis (Ill.)	0	37	.000
St. Francis (Ind.)	0	38	.000
St. Francis (Pa.)	0	39	.000
St. Francis (N.Y.)	0	40	.000
St. Francis (N.J.)	0	41	.000
St. Francis (N.C.)	0	42	.000
St. Francis (S.C.)	0	43	.000
St. Francis (Ga.)	0	44	.000
St. Francis (La.)	0	45	.000
St. Francis (Mo.)	0	46	.000
St. Francis (Ky.)	0	47	.000
St. Francis (W. Va.)	0	48	.000
St. Francis (Ark.)	0	49	.000
St. Francis (Tex.)	0	50	.000
St. Francis (Okla.)	0	51	.000
St. Francis (Neb.)	0	52	.000
St. Francis (Iowa)	0	53	.000
St. Francis (Wis.)	0	54	.000
St. Francis (Ill.)	0	55	.000
St. Francis (Ind.)	0	56	.000
St. Francis (Pa.)	0	57	.000
St. Francis (N.Y.)	0	58	.000
St. Francis (N.J.)	0	59	.000
St. Francis (N.C.)	0	60	.000
St. Francis (S.C.)	0	61	.000
St. Francis (Ga.)	0	62	.000
St. Francis (La.)	0	63	.000
St. Francis (Mo.)	0	64	.000
St. Francis (Ky.)	0	65	.000
St. Francis (W. Va.)	0	66	.000
St. Francis (Ark.)	0	67	.000
St. Francis (Tex.)	0	68	.000
St. Francis (Okla.)	0	69	.000
St. Francis (Neb.)	0	70	.000
St. Francis (Iowa)	0	71	.000
St. Francis (Wis.)	0	72	.000
St. Francis (Ill.)	0	73	.000
St. Francis (Ind.)	0	74	.000
St. Francis (Pa.)	0	75	.000
St. Francis (N.Y.)	0	76	.000
St. Francis (N.J.)	0	77	.000
St. Francis (N.C.)	0	78	.000
St. Francis (S.C.)	0	79	.000
St. Francis (Ga.)	0	80	.000
St. Francis (La.)	0	81	.000
St. Francis (Mo.)	0	82	.000
St. Francis (Ky.)	0	83	.000
St. Francis (W. Va.)	0	84	.000
St. Francis (Ark.)	0	85	.000
St. Francis (Tex.)	0	86	.000
St. Francis (Okla.)	0	87	.000
St. Francis (Neb.)	0	88	.000
St. Francis (Iowa)	0	89	.000
St. Francis (Wis.)	0	90	.000
St. Francis (Ill.)	0	91	.000
St. Francis (Ind.)	0	92	.000
St. Francis (Pa.)	0	93	.000
St. Francis (N.Y.)	0	94	.000
St. Francis (N.J.)	0	95	.000
St. Francis (N.C.)	0	96	.000
St. Francis (S.C.)	0	97	.000
St. Francis (Ga.)	0	98	.000
St. Francis (La.)	0	99	.000
St. Francis (Mo.)	0	100	.000



Don Perry

# From Saginaw to Big-Time Hockey, One Tough Character

By Gordon Edes  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Friend or foe, the consensus on Don Perry, the Los Angeles Kings' coach, is that he is one tough character.

John Brophy, coach of the minor-league Nova Scotia Voyageurs, counts himself among Perry's friends. That was not always the case. Brophy has the memory of a jaw fractured by Perry when both were playing in the Eastern League.

"He was the toughest hockey player I've ever seen," said Brophy, whose own fists exploits were considerable. "He was the champ, without a doubt. A heavyweight. I stay away from him."

Perry's reputation did not diminish during his 17 years of coaching minor league hockey. He was a tough character in a matter not so much of ego as of survival.

Perry has been coach of the Kings for less than a month, but he is already a figure of controversy in the National Hockey League. He has received a 15-day suspension from the league for ordering a player, Paul Mulvey, to leave the bench and join in a brawl on the ice. Mulvey refused and has since been sent to the minor leagues.

When Perry coached in the minors, his teams often reflected the personality of their coach.

Kevin O'Brien, publicist for the Colorado Rockies, held a similar position with the Kalamazoo Wings of the International

League when Perry was coaching the Saginaw Gears.

"Saginaw's trademark was being the toughest team in the league physically," O'Brien said, "and it was accentuated by some notorious minor-league goons."

Saginaw's most intense rivalry, O'Brien said, was with Toledo. "They'd start their brawls during the last four chords of the National Anthem," O'Brien said. "The organizers would still be playing and the guys would start swinging away."

O'Brien recounted two incidents. One happened during a bench-clearing brawl in Dayton, when Perry left the bench and fought at center ice with Jim (Sev) Pettie, the Dayton goalie, who had been harassing the Saginaw players. "Pettie ripped Perry's sports jacket in that one," O'Brien said.

The other occurred in Kalamazoo, on a rare occasion when Saginaw was the intimidator rather than the intimidated.

## Art Buchwald

## The Honor System

WASHINGTON — Did you know that as an American citizen you own some of the most valuable oil and gas properties in the United States? They are located on public lands and are held in trust for you by the Department of Interior.

Did you also know that the oil companies you leased the lands to bilked you out of an estimated \$550 million in oil royalties for 1981, and probably billions of dollars in previous years by underreporting how much of your oil they took out of the ground?



Buchwald

Were you also aware that anywhere from 2 percent to 6 percent of all your gas and oil was just stolen from the oil fields and tank farms, and no one has done a thing about it?

I didn't know about it until I read a recent report by a Reagan commission which investigated fraud and mismanagement of the country's oil and gas reserves.

"What happened to my royalties?" you may be asking.

No one rightly knows, and if he or she does they're not making a big deal of it.

This apparently is how the system worked. Every once in a while when someone at the Interior Department had nothing better to do, he would call up one of the oil companies which had a lease on public land and say, "What's up?"

The oil company executive would say angrily, "What are you doing, checking up on us?"

"Of course not. I was just curious how much oil and gas you were taking out of the ground?"

"We're lucky to get three cups a day," the oil company executive would reply. "It's really tough drilling on public land. You never know when you are going to hit a rock."

"The secretary was wondering if you could give him any idea how much royalties we can expect from your operation this year?"

"You mean to tell me with all the government has to do, you're bugging me for a few lousy royalty

bucks? We'll tell you at the end of the year. The way things are going you could owe us money."

"Don't you have any idea how much oil and gas you hope to take out of the ground?"

"Look, when we signed your lease, you put us on the 'honor system' and made each of us responsible for our own reporting. When we know how much oil and gas we took out, we'll tell you."

"Don't get mad. We're not questioning your figures. But Congress says we're supposed to keep tabs on you people, and any figure you could give us is acceptable."

"I should hope so. The honor system is as sacred to the oil industry as it is to West Point."

"Just for my own information, how do you know how much oil and gas you take out of a well?"

"It's a very complicated procedure. We have a guy who sits on a stool next to the well and he counts how much oil or gas comes out, with a pocket calculator. Then he turns those figures over to the geologist who fills out the report. The geologist sends these figures to the home office for verification."

"And what happens to them then?"

"The home office decides how much we should report to the government."

"That seems a fair way to do it. Are we allowed to audit your figures?"

"Sure you are, but that would mean you didn't trust us, and then the whole honor system would break down. Is that what you people want?"

"Of course not. We wouldn't be doing business with you guys if we didn't think you were honest."

"You got any other questions you want to ask?"

"No, you've satisfied me. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Yeh, you could. Get the American Indians off our backs. They think they're not getting their fair share of royalties, and they want to do away with the honor system."

"That's unforgivable. I'll talk to the head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs right away."

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## E.L. Doctorow Time

By Christian Williams

WASHINGTON — E.L. Doctorow comes down to breakfast at a hotel here like the answer to his own question, the question every novelist asks: What would the world be like if I made it up, just made it up as I went along, history and likelihood and all, beautiful women, billionaires, forests and Mercedes Benzes?

He's about 6 feet tall with a trim gray beard, 51 years old, lives in New Rochelle, N.Y., and Sag Harbor, N.Y., and sometimes writes in a cabin in the Berkshires, alone, because it's easier for him to write "if there's absolutely nothing else to do."

What is it novelists do? "Make it new," he says.

In "Ragtime," Doctorow took historical personalities such as Stanford White and Evelyn Nesbit and Rhenlander Waldo and J.B. Morgan, and re-created them, brought them back to life for his own purposes. Before that, in "The Book of Daniel," he constructed whole new lives for the sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the couple executed as Communist spies.

By the third grade Edgar Doctorow wanted to be a writer. On a bus through the arctic New York streets (he imagined the cold to be arctic; later, when he went to the Arctic and found it was not), he found himself captivated by a boy wearing a cap. The man had lost the head on his heavy shoe, exposing a semicircle of nail points.

"What're you looking at, kid?" the boy's mother said. "Nothing," said Edgar. He did the man's life over in his mind.

"In Spain the shoeshine boys sneak up under your table at the cafe and rip them off with pliers," the boy's mother said. "Presently, they commence to sell you a replacement. There is now in the town of Salamanca."

"Dusty coat of new and ready-made and shiny to invite the boy with his face disfigured in the shape of his semicircle." With a swing of his foot, the boy's mother demonstrated.

Edgar, who preferred to make up the universe himself, said nothing.

At 48th Street, Ernest Hemingway got off the bus and went up the stairs to Maxwell Perkins' office to examine his royalty statements. He liked the story he had told the boy, so he told it to Perkins, too. Then he told it to the girls in the office, and they were impressed.

Sometimes later Hemingway returned to Salamanca. A shoeshine boy stole his heel. The novelist kicked him in the face with the exposed nails of his boot.

Fiction writers are "born liars," Doctorow has said. "But we are the only profession forced to admit it."

E.L. Doctorow mounted the podium at the National Press Club and spoke to the assembly in his honor.

He said that Leo Tolstoy, at the height of his powers, had quit writing novels for 20 years because he had lost faith in the ethics of his own talent. Novels were a waste of time, Tolstoy had decided. Better to pass out potatoes to the poor.

"Consider the passionate energy required of that loss of faith," Doctorow said. American novelists, he said, have never really believed that their art could change anything. American audiences have always demanded that the "political" and the "literary" be kept separate. We accept them together only in foreign writers, just as this administration will support a strike only if it happens to be in Poland. Applause.

"What do you think of the movie version of 'Ragtime'?" somebody called out.

Doctorow feigned discomfort. Ears grew toward him across the hall. The suspense became palpable. In the middle of the audience, Sam Goldwyn sat with Evelyn Nesbit on his lap, nibbling at a large cheese held to his teeth by an obsequious factotum. But now Goldwyn waved the cheese away and leaned forward expectantly.

"I think it is a pretty good picture inspired by one of the really great novels of our time," Doctorow said, to loud laughter.

In 1980, Ed Doctorow went to the Canadian Arctic to watch birds with Peter Matthiessen, naturalist and fellow novelist. It was the first time Doctorow had been to the Arctic, even though

he had written about the Arctic in "Ragtime," in 1976.

In "Loon Lake," his hero is called Joe of Paterson, as in Paterson, N.J. Paterson, the town with only one T. Images of entropy, sludged rivers, gray rain. An entire image-history of a made-up man contained in the one word, the one-T "Paterson."

Doctorow never lived in Paterson, never spent any time there. "Maybe I passed through there once," he said.

The snow of the Canadian Arctic under Doctorow's feet was not flat and soft as in Central Park but rugged and hard, a great expanse of white broken only by the conning towers of nuclear submarines. But nevertheless the birds called to each other, and from below the sea ice was thumped by whales.

Across the frozen snowscape, pushing his beard before him like a cart, came Leo Tolstoy. In his bag, Tolstoy had a bottle of Tolstoykovich, which he opened, and offered to Doctorow, who took a deep draft.

The sunset was huge, it sat on the sky like a pink sombrero setting slowly over the eyes of the world. J.F. Morgan arrived, and Henry Ford, and Emma Goldman reclining on a dogpelt. They talked about many things, and Doctorow was pleased. He was nodding off when Harry Houdini jabbed him in the ribs. "There's more," Houdini said.

Dropping by parachute from low-flying cargo planes, their skates illuminated by flares, came the entire Ice Follies cast, alighting in marvelous grace and in carefully prearranged routines. Doctorow could not help but grin.

"I thought you would like it," said Joe of Paterson, his smile illuminated by the sparkle of his diamond stickpin.

Obviously it is not all strictly true. Obviously Doctorow has been taken. Obviously Doctorow will understand. He always thought you were supposed to make it up. But it is true that in the Arctic there is a Loon Lake, and that Matthiessen took Doctorow to see it.

Professor Doctorow, in "Loon Lake" commas are missing and words permute one into another.

"They are phonetic connections," he explained over breakfast. "Small variations in words



Novelist Doctorow: "Make it new."

that make new words. It's a kind of microbit logic, as in computers." Some of "Loon Lake" reads like a computer printout, which is no accident but a novelist going for a new image in language.

"It's one of many directions a novelist can go at this point to make it new. We can't write novels the way they did in the 19th century anymore. We have television now. There's a lot of jumping and cutting in 'Loon Lake,' which is meant to be free-associative, like TV when it goes from threatened wildlife to burning buildings to soup. We can accept staggering interruption now."

By the way they say that in private life you like parties are fun, he said with one attractive woman in particular and I quote characterizes you as both a rogue and a pedant what about it question mark.

"A rogue and a pedant? She's wrong on both counts." However, he seems pleased. At parties they call him "Ed," he concedes, despite the distancing initials.

"I used the 'E.L.' because the people I'd admired did. D.H. Lawrence, T.S. Eliot, E.M. Forster. Besides, people had enough trouble with the last name."

He used to make a living teaching writing (the advance for his first book, "Welcome to Hard

## PEOPLE:

## Castro's Sister Is Now U.S. Citizen

Juanita Castro, 48, younger sister of Cuban President Fidel Castro, became a U.S. citizen, more than 17 years after fleeing her homeland. "I feel great. I love this country and I want to belong to some place for a while," she said. "That is why I decided to become a citizen." A fervent anti-communist who denounced her brother as a "traitor" to the Cuban people, she took the oath of allegiance in Miami along with 414 other people.

Nancy Reagan's project to donate her free haute couture ensembles to U.S. museums was conceived by worried White House aides to minimize the public relations damage the issue could cause, the Associated Press reported, quoting informed sources.

White House aides were taken by surprise when Mrs. Reagan told them a couple of months ago she had been getting the free clothes, according to an administration official. Her revelation came during a general White House review of gift policy following disclosures that National Security Adviser Richard V. Allen had accepted wrist watches from Japanese friends. Allen resigned last month.

When approached on the subject, the first lady reportedly asked inquisitively whether the clothes she has been given by designers would be covered. "I think it's fair to say that we saw it as a potential public relations problem," said the official, who spoke on the condition he not be identified.

Actor James Cagney and songstress Ella Fitzgerald are Hasty Pudding Theatricals' man and woman of the year, officials of the Harvard University club announced in Cambridge, Mass.

Fitzgerald, whose jazz career goes back more than 40 years and includes 10 Grammy awards, will receive her pudding pot award at the Hasty Pudding theater on Feb. 17. The presentation will follow a parade through Fitzgerald's Harvard Square. The club then will perform a few scenes from its 134th annual production, "Sealed With a Quiche." Cagney, who was a vaudeville song and dance man before beginning a movie career, will receive his award Feb. 24, the opening night of the show.

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